The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1886.

The Week.

THE returns from the Maine election are not significant enough to give the partisans of any party large ground for rejoicing, but it seems to us that, aside from the reëlection of all their Congressmen, the Republicans have more cause for gloom than either the Democrats or the Prohibitionists. According to the figures at hand as we write, the Republicans have lost heavily in their total vote as compared with the election of 1884. In 223 towns they have 48,633 against 55,839 in 1884, while the Democrats have 39,071 against 41,809 in 1884, and the Prohibitionists have increased their total from 840 in 1884 to 2,373 now. If the Republicans had not made a most energetic campaign, or if the Democrats had made any campaign at all, these figures might be taken as merely the natural falling off in the first election after a Presidential year. Even then the Democratic loss ought to be proportionate to the Republican. But the Republicans made one of the most vigorous canvasses ever seen in the State under the personal lead of Mr. Blaine, and it is certainly not cheering for them to find that though they have lost 7,206 votes in 223 towns, the Democrats have lost only 2,738, and the Prohibitionists have nearly trebled their vote, while the Republican plurality has fallen off 4,468 votes. These are figures which the most stentorian proclamations by Chairman Manley cannot make encouraging.

When applied to the result in the whole State the showing is even more depressing. According to the estimate sent by the Associated Press, which is friendly to the Republican interest, the total vote in the State is likely to be about 127,000, divided as follows: Republican 68,500, Democratic 55,200, Prohibition 3,300. If this proves to be the case, the total Republican loss since 1884 will be 10,412, the Democratic loss 3,861, while the Prohibition vote will be nearly three times what it was then. If these things are done in a Republican stronghold like Maine, after a vigorous campaign conducted by the party's Presidential candidate in person, what are we to expect of the doubtful States? The loss of 10,000 votes in a total of 78,000 is more than one-eighth, and it needs no calculation to show that no State with anything like a close party vote can be carried by Republicans in face of such a falling off. Then, too, the tripling of the Prohibition vote in Maine means a great deal. The State has a prohibitory law, and there is therefore less ground for an increase in this vote there than in the States in which no prohibitory legislation has yet been secured. Suppose the Prohibition vote in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut were to be doubled in the next election, where would the Republican majority be?

The returns from the Vermont election show that the triumph of Senator Edmunds is much greater than was at first supposed. The Senate is unanimous in his favor, and he will have a majority of 160 in the House. The home of the Blaine candidate was carried by an Edmunds Democrat, so that the defeat of the Blaine disciplinary manœuvre was overwhelming. The Republican majority on the State ticket is estimated as being between 17,000 and 18,000, which is about fair for an off-year, though it is much smaller than the old-time Republican majorities.

There are now three State tickets in the field in Connecticut—Prohibition, Labor, and Republican. The Democrats are yet to select theirs. There will thus be an interesting quadrangular contest in a State where a few hundred votes decide the election. Of the Republican candidate for Governor selected on Thursday, little is known except that he is a rich man. No claims are made that he has any especial fitness for the office, though his honorable and successful business career is presumptive evidence that he would make a capable Governor. He has undoubtedly been selected mainly because of his wealth and of his record as a liberal giver to Republican campaign funds. He has been placed upon one of the weakest platforms of the season, a series of silly partisan declarations unworthy of any serious consideration. It is the hope of the Republicans that the Labor ticket will draw as heavily from the Democrats as the Prohibition ticket will from the Republicans, and that by the aid of their candidate's money they can win by a small plurality. The interest in the campaign will centre on the Senatorial rather than on the Gubernatorial contest. Gen. Hawley is a man of mark, and he may furnish the impetus, other than cash, that is wanting to make a lively campaign.

It now seems quite probable that the Democrats of New York will hold a State Convention, and take the public into their confidence. If they shall do so, the party will stand in a much better light than the Republicans, who have decided not to hold a convention this year in order to avoid a tangle and a misunderstanding with the Prohibitionists. A convention on the Democratic side of the house is especially desirable, in order to inform the party managers how the people of the State stand affected towards President Cleveland's Administration. The managing men are generally sour because they have not been allowed to loot the public offices. The mass of voters, who neither ask nor desire office, and who look only at the general results of Democratic rule at Washington, are satisfied for their own part, and are proud of the approving testimony wrung from their political opponents. It is important that this class should be heard from. It is especially important that they should have an opportunity to say what they think of the figure New York would present in national politics if she should be alone in the sisterhood of States in yielding a reluctant or half-hearted support to the President. According to present appearances, Mr. Cleveland enjoys the confidence of the Democratic party of the nation as completely as did the late Gov. Tilden, whose only troublesome enemies were likewise those of his own household.

The Republican State Convention of Wisconsin was a very notable gathering, and the platform adopted by it is one of the best, if not the very best, of the present year. The decisive tone of its declarations against the anarchical doctrines that led up to the Milwaukee riots leaves nothing to be desired, and contrasts finely with the timid utterances of the Illinois Republicans on the same subject. The same strong language runs through the whole discourse. We note once more the absence of the "bloody shirt," and in place of it the honest statement "that while their devotion to the principles upon which their party was founded, and for which it has so gloriously and successfully contended, is undiminished, they recognize the fact that in the progress of society new conditions and new questions are constantly arising which it is the duty of political parties to meet, and to attempt to settle in the manner most conducive to public welfare." We note also the absence of any plank in favor of the present tariff or of any protective tariff. Nor is there any game of false pretences with the liquor question. The Republicans of Wisconsin say exactly what they mean on this subject, and what they say is so true that we commend it to all politicians, both Republicans and Democrats, who are in trouble about their platforms, viz.:

> "Recognizing the evils of intemperance, the Republican party desires to adopt the most effective means for its suppression. But we recognize the fact that statute regulations which are not supported by public opinion are inoperative and tend to bring all law into disrepute, and we believe that in the present condition of public sentiment the existing laws of this State, which permit communities, according to the sentiment prevailing in them, to prohibit the traffic in intoxicating liquors or to control it by police regulations and to limit it by high license, offer the best and most practical means of dealing with the evils resulting from the liquor traffic."

Gov. Rusk was renominated as a matter of course, and in order that there might be no doubt as to the motives leading to his renomination, the Convention declared their hearty approbation of his vigorous dealing with the Anarchist mob in Milwaukee, and "therefore" commended him to the just-minded, order-loving, and law-abiding citizens of all classes.

The defeat of Gen. Edward S. Bragg for a renomination by the Democrats of the Second Wisconsin District is on some accounts to be regretted. He showed his courage in combatting some of the evil elements of his party when, in the Democratic National Convention of 1884, he declared in favor of Cleveland's nomination "because of the enemies he had made." He has been able, too, having been a Union General, to do good service as Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, in opposing the reckless passage of pension measures of

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

different kinds. But unfortunately General Bragg, when himself a candidate for Congress in 1884, had not so much light on the evils of the use of patronage as he doubtless has to-day. In order to gain the support of the friends of A. K. Delaney, who has now been nominated over him, Gen. Bragg entered into a written agreement, not only to support Delaney for the Congressional nomination this year, but also "that in case Grover Cleveland is elected President of the United States at the pending election, the said A. K. Delaney and his friends shall control the Government patronage in Dodge County." Bragg secured for Delaney the District-Attorneyship some time later, and then Delaney in writing relinquished his claim to the Congressional nomination. It is unfortunate that the Constitution or the statutes do not render men who thus try to bargain away public offices ineligible to them. Both Bragg and Delaney have disgraced themselves and insulted the voters of their district by their plots, and it is to be hoped that the voters appreciate this sufficiently to defeat Delaney at the polls. The vote of the district in 1884 was: Democratic 16,865, Republican 12,643, Prohibition 563, and Greenbacker 356.

The first attempt of the Republican Machine leaders in this city to get a rich man to accept their nomination for Mayor, in order that they might first get a large campaign contribution from him and then trade him off, has failed. Mr. Levi P. Morton, the proposed victim, has declined with thanks. He has had experience with the O'Briens and Biglins, and knows how expensive their support would be. We renew our advice to those leaders to open communication with J. J. Coogan, the man who was reported to be willing to pay $200,000 for the Labor nomination. It is very doubtful if any rich Republican can be found who will be willing either to accept a nomination or to contribute to the Republican campaign fund, because nearly all of them gave something to that Blaine fund which was raised on the eve of the election in 1884, and which never got beyond O'Brien's pocket. Coogan is not a Republican, but he is a member of ex-Senator Bixby's "Citizens' Association," and has about him the peculiar aspect of reform which that association bears. As a basis for a "deal" he would not be worth much, but $200,000 in cash is a sum not to be despised.

Mr. Albert H. Walker, a member of the Hartford bar, publishes a pretty solid and rather scathing review of the action of the Senate in the Payne bribery case, showing how Senators Logan, Teller, and Evarts misled their colleagues as to the nature of the evidence tending to show bribery—gross, wholesale, and infamous—to secure the election of Mr. Payne as a Senator of the United States. Indeed, one can hardly rise from the perusal of this pamphlet without feeling that the Paynes, father and son, ought to say or do something in answer. They ought not to allow the discussion to terminate without interference. Mr. Walker is very severe on Logan and Teller, but he lets Mr. Evarts off with the following droll commentary:

"Senator Evarts made the last speech against investigation. He inserted in it a large number of complicated remarks, on a considerable variety of interesting subjects. In this way he occupied nearly half a column of the *Congressional Record* with his views of the comedy of 'Pyramus and Thisbe,' as represented in the drama of 'A Midsummer Night's Dream.' In this way, also, he spoke at some length of the nature of laws, and maintained that they do not execute themselves. Indeed, there could be collected from his speech a considerable quantity of just remarks. But his statements of the evidence in the Payne case left nearly everything to be desired. He ignored the Mueller-Payne conversation, and Mueller's statement of what he saw in Paige's room. He ignored the Ramey case, the Fierce case, the White case, the Bruner case, the Welsh case, and the Boyd case; though he did occupy considerable space in showing the weakness of the case against Mooney and Roche, and considerable other space in commenting upon a couple of hearsay stories which were not important enough to be summarized in this pamphlet. His plan of argument was that of a lawyer who selects for review the weakest points suggested by the testimony taken by his opponent, and leaves the real strength of his adversary's case to be dealt with by the gods."

The extent to which religion suffers from the extravagances of some ministers in times of great public excitement cannot of course be accurately measured, but there is no doubt that it is very great. Nothing, for instance, could be more mischievous than the claim of the minister who was on board the train approaching Charleston on the night of the earthquake, that the safety of the passengers was due to some prayers he happened to offer. When people begin to think over this, of course they ask what kind of idea this man must have of the Deity, when he maintains that He would, besides killing people and wrecking houses in Charleston, have also killed people on the train if the Rev. Mr. Smith had not happened to be on hand to pray. And now read this dreadful stuff, produced as "gospel" in the Central Congregational Church in this city last Sunday evening, in a discourse on "Destructive Forces in Nature and the Divine Purpose in Them," by the Rev. William Lloyd. Referring to the destruction at Charleston, he said:

"Already we can see a bright light in the cloud that shadows that fair Southern city in the prospect of increased employment for the poor. Much of the loss falls upon the owners of real estate, who can in a measure bear it, and the demand for new buildings must put into circulation otherwise idle or hoarded capital, and out of the evil good will therefore come. It is not God's purpose that money should be locked up in bonds and stocks. It is His purpose that it should flow out to give the poor an opportunity to live; and if it needs an earthquake to unlock the money, let the earthquake come."

Think of the idea a Christian clergyman must have of his Creator who maintains that, wishing to force capitalists to invest money, instead of putting it into their heads to do so, He assailed a city like a savage conqueror, laid it waste and slaughtered scores of poor people who did not possess a cent of capital or a square yard of real estate; or, in other words, paints Him as a person who, if a man, would be treated either as a criminal of the worst kind, or as a dangerous lunatic.

With few exceptions, the religious press follows the secular in regarding the Charleston earthquake as a thoroughly practical affair, quite within the range of natural laws. The peculiarities of the disturbance are examined by most of the religious editors upon notes furnished by the newspaper reports and by the "scientists" who have taken the trouble to look over the ground before expressing an opinion as to the causes. They are quite unanimous in the opinion that the disaster is pretty hard for the city to bear, and all agree that this is a good opportunity for the rest of the country to extend a helping hand. The secular editors and most of the religious have been slow to blame any one for the wreck and the great fright. The fault-finding element in their nature seems to have gone no further than Major Powell's claim that the earth was, either through ignorance of the real strength of material or from miscalculation of the factor of safety, made with a structural weakness along the Atlantic slope.

The English contributions to the Charleston relief fund are extremely liberal, and, together with the Queen's message of sympathy, will constitute another bond of amity between the two countries. It is a little surprising that any doubt should have been started as to the propriety of accepting the proffered aid. Every large calamity occurring in the civilized world in these days of swift communication opens the purses of the charitable in all countries. American contributions have been sent within recent years in large sums to the sufferers by famines in Ireland, in China, and in Asia Minor, by floods in Germany and in Hungary, and by earthquakes in South America. England, France, and Germany, on the other hand, contributed largely to the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago fire. There is a circulation of charity going on all over the world with scarcely a pause in its healing influence. Its quality is not strained by the boundary-lines of nations. It is a messenger of fraternal love and a proclamation of the brotherhood of man. The moral influence of the contributions to the Charleston sufferers is manifold. It imparts new courage to the sufferers, and it binds the hearts of the giver and receiver together. When it comes from distant lands and foreign peoples, it plants the seeds of amity and plucks out the germs of future misunderstandings and strife. While it would not be becoming in us to solicit alms abroad for the relief of Charleston, it would be churlish indeed to decline any proffered assistance. The question is wholly outside of Governmental control or concern, but if the Government is called upon to give any opinion, it ought to favor everything that makes for peace and concord and human brotherhood. This, it appears, is what has been done in the matter of lending countenance to the offer of English aid to Charleston.

Ferdinand Ward has written a letter to President Cleveland asking him not to grant the pardon requested for James D. Fish until he (Ward) has an opportunity to submit letters and facts in his possession bearing upon Fish's guilt. Ward says: "Mr. Fish was tried and convicted for the management of the Marine Bank, and I did not even appear in the case as a witness, and I feel that in seeking a pardon his friends should confine themselves to the facts as brought out in his case, and not try

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to make him out a martyr duped by me." This is all true, and it has always seemed to us that Fish and his friends made a very weak plea in pretending that Fish had been duped by Ward. Fish was no novice in Wall Street when he made the acquaintance of Ward. He had spent a long life there, and had a reputation for knowing the ins and outs of things there as well as any man. To assume that a man of his experience and acknowledged shrewdness could be "taken in" by a mere boy like Ward, is preposterous. He must have known perfectly well what was going on. The only miscalculation which he seems to have made was about the time when the inevitable collapse was to come.

A card from Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt on the enforcement of one section of the State game law, which was printed in the morning papers of this city on September 2, has been severely and deservedly criticised as a remarkable production, coming from a man in Mr. Roosevelt's position. The Legislature of this State last spring passed a law, in conformity with public opinion on the subject, making it unlawful to kill any of our song-birds at any time of the year. This protection is extended over the beautiful bobolink, which, in its dull suit of brown, is known as the reed bird, and is shot in large numbers when it assembles in flocks for its southern migration. Mr. Roosevelt is President of the Association for the Protection of Game, of this city, and of the New York Fishery Commission. But his card, instead of pointing out the merits of the new law and warning offenders of his intention to assist in enforcing it, was simply a kindly warning to the marketmen to look out lest some one else (whose special business it was not) should see that the law was enforced. "While I shall not consider it my official duty to urge the game protector to enforce this law," said Mr. Roosevelt, "I cannot prevent (*sic*) his doing so if he pleases; and although I suppose the Association for the Protection of Game, of which I am President, will ignore it, I cannot speak by authority." The two remarkable things about this declaration are, first, that a public officer should, on receiving the laws of the State, decide for himself which of them he would instruct his subordinates to enforce and which to ignore, and second, that any voluntary association of gentlemen, like the Association for the Protection of Game, should not know that if they acquiesce in the "ignoring" of one part of a game law they make a bid for the ignoring of the whole of it. Fortunately, Mr. J. H. Godwin, jr., the game protector for this district, takes a different view of the matter, and in a card gives notice as follows: "As this is an entirely new statute, which I shall deem it my duty, as one of the State game and fish protectors, to enforce, and as the season is at hand during which these birds have heretofore been sold without interference, I think it proper that I should call the attention of the public to this subject." There are delicacies enough in the world to allow the reed bird to live and return to us in the spring in his gaudy coat and with his wealth of song.

A communication to *The Evening Post*, over the initials "C. K.," some weeks ago, when the Cutting case began to be interesting, supplied a very clear résumé of the state of public law touching what is called extra-territorial jurisdiction, showing that the principles applied by the Mexican court were sustained by high American authority, and were in fact embodied in the statute law of the State of New York, and were liable to be enforced against a citizen of Canada exactly as the Mexican statute was enforced against Cutting. It was discovered about the same time that the State of Texas had a similar statute in force, and would, if her public officers were as prompt to execute the law as her Governor declared himself to be to violate it, punish a forgery committed by a Mexican citizen on Mexican soil against the rights and property of a citizen of Texas, if she could lay her hands on the culprit. The *National Republican* of Washington city now publishes an article citing the opinion of Solicitor Wharton of the State Department to the same effect, viz.: that the claim of extra-territorial jurisdiction is founded on reason, and is common to many civilized nations. The statutes of New York and of Texas are quoted in the article as fully sustaining the contention of Mexico in the Cutting dispute. The law of New York is a part of the Penal Code of 1881, and is as follows:

"Section 676. A person who commits an act without this State which affects persons or property within this State, or the public health, morals, or decency of this State, and which if committed within this State would be a crime, is also punishable as if the act were committed within this State."

"Section 678. An act or omission declared punishable by this code is not less so because it is also punishable under the laws of another State, Government, or country, unless the contrary is expressly declared in this code."

The law of Texas punishes forgeries committed outside the State affecting property within the State, and also conspiracies to commit murder, robbery, arson, burglary, rape, theft, or forgery.

The activity of Consul-General Porch and his "thirty-five Americans," in drawing resolutions and sending despatches from Mexico about Mr. Sedgwick is an excellent illustration of the defects in our diplomatic service. Porch's is one of those appointments which the present Administration ought never to have made. He comes from St. Joseph, Missouri, where he was a lawyer's clerk and an active local politician of a very low order. He had no qualification under the sun for any diplomatic position, and was sent to Mexico in order to satisfy some apparently overwhelming necessity of Missouri politics. If this Cutting complication had not arisen, we should probably never have heard of him until he was turned out to make room for some other man of the same grade and similar antecedents. The Consul-General in Mexico ought unquestionably to be a man competent to furnish the kind of information about the Cutting trial which Mr. Bayard needed; that is, he ought to be a man of education, familiar with the Spanish language, and having some knowledge of international law. But Porch has no such equipment, and consequently, when the State Department wanted the technical facts of the Cutting trial, it had to send a special messenger with special qualifications, such as Mr. Sedgwick happened to have.

One of the odd feats accomplished by Lord Randolph Churchill was getting a little-known lawyer, named Matthews, into the high and important position of Home Secretary. Beyond what may be called his obscurity, there was, however, nothing against Mr. Matthews except his being a Catholic, but this has given umbrage to the Scottish Protestant Alliance, which addressed him a vigorous remonstrance and got one of his insolent answers. To this they in return have made an abusive reply, in which he is accused both of "tomahawking" his way into power, and of being "pitchforked into a high position." No discussion with a society of any kind in Great Britain and Ireland intended to maintain Protestant ascendancy in the State can well help being abusive. For some inscrutable reason, all political Protestants in those countries are in a constant state of seventeenth-century excitement about the Pope and the Catholic Church. Macaulay lost his seat in Parliament for the city of Edinburgh forty years ago for having voted for a very small annual grant to a Catholic college, and though there has been an advance in toleration since then, there are probably not many Scotchmen to whom the appearance of a Catholic in the Home Office is not in some degree repulsive.

Everybody who desires to see scientific men enjoying their just influence with the general public, has been pained during the past year by the heat and even violence with which Professors Huxley and Tyndall have thrown themselves into the home-rule controversy. The latter in particular has shocked thousands of his admirers of all shades of opinion by his furious Jingoism and the virulence of his attacks on Gladstone, whom he on one occasion branded as a "murderer." Mr. Huxley has not gone quite so far as this, but his contribution to the literature of the last canvass was wanting in sobriety, and we are afraid we must say in coherence, to a lamentable degree. It will be almost a relief to Prof. Tyndall's friends to find that his exceeding irritability was doubtless due to the pressure of overwork which culminated recently in an attack of paralysis. From this he is happily recovering. Mr. Huxley has also for some time been suffering from nervous prostration brought on in the same way, which probably accounts for the very sombre view he also takes of Gladstone's career. Mr. Goldwin Smith's diatribes on the same subject are marked by so much horrible anxiety about the influence of the Irish on the future of Western Europe, that his friends might well suspect that he too is suffering from over-application. The persistent good health enjoyed by the historian Froude, in spite of a very prolonged contemplation of the Irish question, is likely to deceive other literary men as to the drain which the study of this subject makes on the vitality. But Mr. Froude is an historian of rather unusual toughness, and there are but few who can imitate him without regretting it.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, September 8, to TUESDAY, September 14, 1886, inclusive.

DOMESTIC.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND still remains in the Adirondacks. His party had a deer hunt on Thursday.

Secretary Bayard, notwithstanding the release of Cutting, will, it is said, insist upon the abrogation of that article of the Mexican Code which confers upon Mexican courts jurisdiction under certain circumstances over foreigners for offences committed outside of Mexican territory. At least, Mr. Bayard will insist on the renunciation by Mexico of the right to subject American citizens to that code, on the ground that American courts have exclusive criminal jurisdiction over offences committed within the territory of the United States by American citizens.

Mr. A. G. Sedgwick, United States Envoy to Mexico, arrived at Paso del Norte on Friday morning. Mr. Sedgwick has addressed a telegram to the editor of the *Evening Post* absolutely denying the recent charges against him circulated in the United States.

The Acting Secretary of War has given instructions that Geronimo and other hostiles who surrendered with him be imprisoned at San Antonio, Texas, until a determination is reached as to what course of procedure can be undertaken against them. This course will probably be marked out by the President. It is probable that they will be tried by a military commission. It is believed that Geronimo will not receive immunity from murder because he happens to be an Indian.

There was an absurd report sent from Ottawa that the Canadian Government on Friday forwarded a demand to Secretary Bayard, through the English Minister at Washington, for the immediate and unconditional surrender to their owners of the sealing vessels recently captured off the Alaskan coast.

The schooner *Everett Steele* of Gloucester, Mass., put into Shelburne, N. S., on Friday for shelter, with 20,000 pounds of codfish from the George's Banks, and was immediately seized by the Canadian cruiser *Terror* for an alleged offence committed three months ago, when the *Steele* put into Shelburne one night and remained a few hours without reporting at the Custom-house. She got clear that time. The schooner was released on Saturday by orders from Ottawa.

United States Treasurer Jordan is of opinion that the plan of calling in the three per cent. bonds by invitation instead of by compulsion will prove successful. The amount received up to September 8 was about $1,000,000.

A son of Mr. Thompson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, passed his civil-service examination successfully a short time ago, and was last week appointed a bookkeeper under Auditor Day of the Treasury Department. When his father heard of this he advised his son to have the appointment revoked. "I am for civil-service reform," said the Assistant Secretary, "and stronger in my advocacy of it since I have been in office than I was before, and I do not wish to afford anybody a chance to suspect my devotion to it."

From the last statement issued by the Mint Bureau it appears that the silver dollars coined under the Bland act have reached a total of $239,000,000, which is about equal in amount to the gold coin and bullion held by the Treasury.

Relief work in Charleston is being rapidly continued. More than $100,000 have already been received. Slight shocks of earthquakes are felt almost every day, but cause little alarm.

A great many of the people of Charleston, S. C., have returned to their houses, but the different encampments are still thronged with the outdoor public, who are afraid to risk their lives in their houses. The Rev. Dr. Porter and other clergy are devoting their energies to the work of inducing earthquake victims to return to their houses, it being feared that longer exposure to the weather will produce sickness. The Relief Committee are trying to improve the sanitary arrangements of the camps, but even the most stringent measures cannot prevent the accumulation of filth and avert danger of an epidemic.

The Congressional Democratic Campaign Committee has issued its campaign book. On account of the scarcity of funds, the book is sold instead of freely distributed, as heretofore.

The Republicans elected their State ticket and all their members of Congress in Maine on Monday. The Republican plurality this year is 13,000, and the majority 10,000, as against 15,291 majority for Robie in 1884. The Prohibition vote is about 3,000. Both houses of the Legislature are Republican by a large majority.

Returns from the Vermont election show that Senator Edmunds will get the solid vote of the State Senate for reëlection, and a majority of about 160 in the House. The Republican majority in the State is about 17,000.

The Wisconsin Republican Convention on Wednesday renominated Gov. Rusk by acclamation amid great enthusiasm. He made a speech warning the Anarchists to make themselves very scarce in the State during his rule. The platform heartily approves of the prompt and effective action of Gov. Rusk in suppressing the Anarchist mobs in the city of Milwaukee and vicinity last May. It also approves of the present high-license law.

The Massachusetts Prohibitionist Convention on Wednesday was remarkably large and enthusiastic. Mr. T. J. Lathrop was nominated for Governor. The Chairman's speech showed a very strong animus against the Republican party. He stated that the Democrats had enacted ten prohibitory laws and repealed four, and the Republicans had enacted nine and repealed seven. He made a vigorous attack on Mr. Blaine's attitude toward the temperance party.

The Connecticut Republicans on Thursday nominated P. C. Lounsbury for Governor on the first ballot. He is a retired merchant of considerable wealth. The platform denounces the attempt of the Democratic party to change the tariff laws as an attack upon American labor, calculated to reduce the wages of the laboring man and degrade his condition; denounces the Administration for indefensible vetoes upon meritorious pension bills; demands an honest and thorough enforcement of the civil-service laws, and favors as far as possible the extension of the principle to municipal and State administrations, and declares in favor of an honest ballot.

The Texas Prohibitionists have put a full State ticket in the field. Their platform charges that the Republican and Democratic parties are in league with the liquor traffic in their national and State organizations and administrations.

The Nevada Democrats have nominated W. Adams for Governor. The platform commends President Cleveland for his patriotic administration of public affairs, except in following the Republican party on the silver question, "in disregard of the cherished principles of the national Democratic party."

George W. Alter, who was the confidential clerk of Alderman Henry W. Jaehne, now in Sing Sing, and who nominally purchased the latter's jewelry store in Broome Street, is now in custody at Police Headquarters. After his indictment for perjury before the Broadway Railroad Committee he fled to Canada, where he lived on funds supplied by Jaehne until the Alderman's conviction. Alter's money gave out, and he returned to New York early last month. He has made a confession, in which he admits that Jaehne was a receiver of stolen goods, and that money used to bribe the Aldermen was deposited in Jaehne's safe. It is believed that he will prove an important witness against the "boodle" Aldermen.

Colonel Gilder started on Thursday evening from Winnipeg for the North Pole. He will proceed to York Factory, where he will leave most of his supplies.

In the second race for the *America's* cup on Thursday both yachts were enveloped for a part of the day in a fog. It was found impossible to finish the race, which was declared postponed until Saturday. The *Mayflower* led as far as the race was sailed. On Saturday the *Mayflower* won the race over the *Galatea* by 29m. 9s., corrected time. The cup, therefore, stays in this country.

The third annual Industrial Exposition was opened at St. Louis on Wednesday; it will continue for two months.

FOREIGN

The Berlin *North German Gazette* (Bismarck's organ) pronounces untrue the statement attributed to Prince Alexander that one of the reasons for his abdication was the fact that all the members of the triple alliance forbade him to carry out the intention he had formed of executing the leaders in the *coup d'état*. The *Gazette* denies that the Prince had resolved upon any executions, and says that the Powers advised him, in the interest of peace, not to allow any executions to be inflicted, for the reason that if he permitted them he would incur the danger of retaliation if a fresh political outbreak, which was imminent, should occur.

Russia has replied to the Bulgarian Notables that she is ready to give guarantees for the independence of Bulgaria as soon as Alexander is gone; that she does not wish to send Russian officers or a Minister of War to Bulgaria, but only a military attaché to exert a moral influence on the army. Great animosity was shown at Sofia against Russian partisans.

It was rumored on Wednesday that Servia and Greece were mobilizing their armies. The Porte has sent a note to the Powers praying them to prevent a foreign military occupation of Bulgaria.

Prince Alexander's journey from Sofia to his home in Germany was a continuous triumph. At every village in Bulgaria through which he passed the peasants greeted him with enthusiasm. He left Sofia on Wednesday after signing a deed of abdication. In his manifesto he said: "We, Alexander, Prince of Bulgaria, being convinced that our departure will contribute to Bulgaria's liberation, have received assurance from the Czar that the independence, liberty, and rights of our country shall remain intact, and that nobody shall interfere with its internal affairs, and we inform our beloved people that we renounce the throne, wishing to prove how dear to us are the interests of Bulgaria, for which we are willing to sacrifice that which is more precious to us than life." Prince Alexander was given a warm reception on his arrival at Vienna. He said he should have to remain quiet for three months; that he would simply keep his lips closed and await the course of events. Germany, Austria, and Russia, he said, had forbidden him to execute the plotters against him, thus depriving him of the very essence of power, and abdication was the only honorable mode of escape from such a position.

Prince Alexander on Friday arrived at his father's residence in Darmstadt. Russia has offered to guarantee a Bulgarian loan of 10,000,000 rubles.

Diplomats in Constantinople believe that the Bulgarian National Assembly will reëlect Prince Alexander. The Prince in one of his farewell speeches said he would be ever ready to assist Bulgaria when she might be in need. "I hope to see you all soon again," he said in conclusion. The St. Petersburg papers generally take the position that the present Regency and Ministry of Bulgaria contain elements of fresh complications. The opinion gains ground that the Czar's action was due more to a personal than to a political motive; that he only wanted to avenge himself on the Prince. Surprise is expressed at St. Petersburg at the state-

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ment in Alexander's proclamation that the Czar had promised to respect the independence and liberty of Bulgaria. Such a promise, it is declared, was not made by the Czar.

There are signs that Austria intends to oppose a further extension of Russian influence in Bulgaria. The decision is said to be due to Hungarian agitation in favor of resisting Russia. There is no confirmation of the report that England has protested to the Powers against her isolation in the Bulgarian affair. Turkey, however, is stern, and the inference is that England is behind her. The Liberals would like to see an alliance of the Latin Powers and England against the three empires. There is a rumor that Bismarck and Giers are intriguing to put Peter of Oldenburg on the Bulgarian throne. In the House of Lords on Thursday the Earl of Iddesleigh, Foreign Minister, announced that the Government had advices to the effect that Prince Alexander, having satisfied himself that it was impossible for him to maintain his position as ruler of Bulgaria, had consented to a Regency. All new engagements, said the Earl, must be made in accordance with the Treaty of Berlin. It is asserted that Prince Alexander will go to England.

It is reported that Austria has formally notified Germany that Austria will oppose any attempt by Russia to encroach upon the liberties of the Balkans. A special messenger has started for Strassburg with important despatches for Emperor William. Alexander's fête day was celebrated with great rejoicing in Philippopolis on Sunday. At Sofia six Rumelian regiments were presented with colors bearing the Prince's monogram. Bismarck's organ, the *North German Gazette*, says that there is no prospect of the reënthronement of Prince Alexander; that even if the Sobranje reëlects Alexander, the signers of the Berlin Treaty will hardly consent to his return. It is not likely, the *Gazette* adds, that Russia and England will come to an agreement very soon regarding the throne of Bulgaria. Excitement has been caused at Chatham, England, by the unexpected receipt of urgent orders from the Admiralty to expedite the completion of men-of-war. Relays of workmen are to be employed day and night if necessary. This activity is regarded as indicating possible continental complications.

On Thursday the officers of the Bulgarian Army met at Sofia and adopted resolutions of fervent loyalty to Prince Alexander, asserting their confidence that he would return to Bulgaria.

The Bulgarian National Assembly met on Monday. The Russian agent has received the Czar's reply to Bulgaria's proposals. The Czar says Russia will recognize the Bulgarian regency, and assist the union of Bulgaria and Eastern Rumelia on condition that no acts of violence be committed. Russia advises that public opinion in Bulgaria be allowed to calm down before a new Prince be elected to the Bulgarian throne.

When the Bulgarian National Assembly met on Monday, M. Stambuloff read an address in which he said: "The Government will take immediate measures, according to the Constitution, to summon the great National Assembly to elect a Prince. The Government will submit some important proposals and bills, and will also submit for your consideration the measures that have already been taken during this crisis. Relying upon your patriotism and readiness to sacrifice all for the preservation of our country's greatness, we declare the present session of the Fourth Ordinary Assembly open, and we implore God's blessing on our work. Long live Bulgaria!" A Deputy here arose and exclaimed: "Long live Prince Alexander!" which sentiment elicited prolonged cheering.

The Sobranje elected M. Givkoff President. It also appointed committees to draft a reply to the address of the Government, to devise and submit measures relative to the state of siege which the country is in, and for a settlement of Prince Alexander's property in the country. The State will purchase all this property for $400,000, retaining $200,000 of this sum to liquidate the Prince's indebtedness to the National Bank. This year's budget calls for $10,000,000.

The Porte has informed the Bulgarian Government that Turkey accepts Prince Alexander's abdication, and promises not to occupy Bulgaria so long as the country is quiet and law and order are preserved therein. It is said that Russia has come into accord with the Powers on the Bulgarian question, and will settle it on the basis of the Berlin treaty.

It is said Prince Waldemar of Denmark will be the favored candidate for the Bulgarian throne. He is a brother of the Czarina, and is also a brother of the King of Greece. It is thought his election would bring the Bulgarians and Greeks into better relations.

The Conservative Government have decided to oppose Mr. Parnell's Land Bill in toto. They will do this with the approval of Lord Hartington, who will probably speak against it. Mr. Chamberlain will have nothing to do with the bill. The Irishmen recognize the bill as doomed. Their anxiety now is to make it so moderate that they may have a good case to put before the English constituencies. A stiff fight is expected between Lord Randolph Churchill and the Parnellites. The former, finding that he has the whole Liberal-Unionist body at his back, has decided to let Mr. Parnell do his worst, and to finish the civil-service estimates before carrying out the promise to give a day for Mr. Parnell's bill. The Radicals will support the Irishmen in helping to keep the discussion of the estimates alive. Unless the Irishmen are extremely prudent there will be a repetition of the old trouble. *United Ireland* says that no power in Great Britain can collect the "landlord's tribute" in Ireland "in the face of an organized, united, and level-headed people."

Mr. Parnell and Lord Randolph Churchill agreed that the Tenant Relief Bill, introduced in Parliament early on Saturday morning, should be read a second time on Tuesday. Meantime, the debate on the Supply Bill was suspended. There is no longer doubt that the Relief Bill will be defeated. With or without the aid of the Liberal dissidents, the Government will have an overwhelming number on their side. The fact is, Mr. Gladstone did not see fit, after having the details of the original measure put before him by his friends on the front Opposition bench, to give it his whole support.

The Parnell Land Bill as redrafted suspends evictions on payment into court of half the rent due. Many Gladstonians disapprove of the amount of the reduction. Mr. Parnell, in a conference with Mr. John Morley, urged a reduction of 75 per cent., but on Mr. Morley's advice he limited the reduction to 50 per cent. The Government's response will be that Mr. Parnell's data are inaccurate. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Lord Randolph Churchill will deny that the bulk of the Irish tenants will be unable to pay their rents in November, or that a host of evictions are probable. The second reading of the bill will take place on September 17.

The Liberal leaders have, however, not yet given complete adhesion to the measure. The last word is to be spoken by Mr. Gladstone. If favorable, a strong whip will be sent out asking the attendance of his friends in support of the bill. Mr. Gladstone will return in time for the debate. In any case, the Government will have their way. They have been pressed to dish Mr. Gladstone by accepting the principle of a suspension of evictions pending the report of the Government Commission on Agricultural Prices. Lord Randolph Churchill, supported by Mr. Henry Matthews and Mr. W. H. Smith, is rather inclined to take this advice; but he probably will be overruled by a majority of the Cabinet. The Radicals will vote with Mr Parnell.

At a farewell dinner given to Justin McCarthy on Wednesday prior to his departure for America, Mr. Parnell said that the question of England and Ireland was rapidly coming to a solution under the guidance of the illustrious Gladstone. If Bulgaria's right to nationality was admitted, why was Ireland's right not admitted? He believed it was because the people failed to understand the bearings of the question. They seemed to think "Ireland a nation" was a sort of treasonable expression. The fact was, England wanted to make Irishmen Englishmen. But God had made them Irishmen, and it would task all the genius of Churchill and Salisbury to make them anything else.

Gen. Buller had scarcely reported that Kerry, Ireland, was unexpectedly free from crime, when three moonlighter raids took place on Sunday night close to his quarters.

Sir J. E. Gorst, Under Secretary for India, announced in the House of Commons on Friday afternoon that the strategic railway through the Bolan Pass was completed to Quettah, and that surveys have been made for its continuation towards Kandahar. He also stated that another strategic railway was in process of construction.

The French authorities at Havre have seized eleven fishing-boats for infringing the international maritime laws in the Channel.

The French Government denies that it has ordered the forcible seizure of the Tahiti Group of the Leeward Islands.

The state of affairs in Madagascar is not regarded as satisfactory to French interests. The Government is therefore sending reinforcements to Tamatave.

M. Jules Herbette has been appointed French Ambassador at Berlin.

Considerable comment has been occasioned in Washington diplomatic circles by a despatch to the New York *Staats-Zeitung*, which states in substance, and on alleged authority, that Bismarck's patience with France is at an end; that he proposes to inquire by a pertinent note why the press of France continually insults Germany; why France is increasing her army and supplying it with the latest improved breech-loading rifles; and that, strengthened by the support recently won back from Russia, and by the renewal of the alliance with Austria recently made at Gastein, Prince Bismarck will, in clear and unmistakable tones, demand an explanation of France, and, failing to receive it, may take summary measures to terminate a condition of things which is declared to be insupportable. Persons who hold close relations with the German legation in Washington are of opinion that it is not improbable that Germany may soon make some sort of a diplomatic demonstration against France, with which country her relations have been for some time somewhat strained. But there is no apprehension of war.

The Marquis Tseng, Chinese Ambassador to France, has stated that the Russo-Chinese difficulty is at an end.

M. Milsand, the French bibliographer and Member of the Academy of Sciences, is dead, at the age of sixty-eight.

Madame Adam, who is in failing health, is about to retire from the editorship of the Paris *Nouvelle Revue*. She will be succeeded by Dr. Cyou, a Russian physiologist, who is an intimate friend of M. Katkoff.

The Queen of Spain is suffering from pulmonary disease which is making alarming progress. The affection is similar to that which caused the death of King Alfonso.

The Mexican revolutionists, 150 strong, under Mauricio Cruz, have been defeated in Matamoras by Government troops with a heavy loss. It is said that El Coyote has fled to Texas, and that his band have been dispersed.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"THE NEWSPAPER HABIT."

MR. AUGUSTUS LEVEY has some reflections, in the last number of the *North American Review*, on what he calls "The Newspaper Habit and Its Effects." His theory is, that "the abuse of newspaper reading is in the strictest sense a bad habit; that it is a mild form of mania which needs regulation and control as much as other petty vices of human nature." Most of Mr. Levey's reflections touching the influence of the newspaper habit on the mind are obvious and old. They are to be found in most books on mental culture, and are usually heard from college professors at some period of the course by all undergraduates. As a general rule, every man who cares much about the condition of his mental apparatus avoids making newspapers his exclusive or main reading, and, if he has to read them much, takes an antidote in the shape of some serious course of study. But, luckily for the newspapers, the bulk of mankind do not care what the state of their mental apparatus is as long as it enables them to get a living or make a fortune, and accordingly indulge in newspapers *ad libitum* as a mild and cheap sort of protection against ennui. They read the newspapers for much the same reason that people who cannot read at all, play with beads, or knit, or whittle sticks. The superfluous nervous fluid which accumulates in moments of idleness escapes in this way.

But Mr. Levey has some remarks on the theory which some conductors of newspapers often put forward in defence of the peculiar make-up of their journals—that the newspaper is "a miniature history," or map, or picture of the world for one day. Of this theory Mr. Levey says very truly that, far from getting "a miniature history" or picture of the world from his paper, the reader

> "is, in fact, regaled in a collection of heterogeneous incidents selected by the 'night editor,' as likely to tickle the jaded palates of the great public. Another example of the same fallacy is evident when we consider the false views of morality and of obligations due to society resulting from this continuous daily diet of detailed accounts of all the crimes taking place throughout the land. The inevitable effect on the reader's mind is just what it would be if a newspaper (and this, in fact, has been done) should sedulously devote its columns to minute detailed narrations of every case of hydrophobia occurring anywhere in the world. It would be extremely difficult for its readers to escape the conclusion that this was one of the most frequent of occurrences (and such, as is well known, was the precise effect in the case of a recent popular panic). Now, in fact, hydrophobia is not much more rare than is murder, in any given community. There are seasons of the year, however, when it must be difficult for the average newspaper reader to divest himself of the impression that a majority of the public are engaged in mutual assassination. At these seasons one may anticipate being confronted with head-lines of the fiercest type, with such reassuring titles as 'A Carnival of Crime!' or, in such journals as affect the alliterative: 'Bloody, Brutal Butchery Booming!' Of course, in reality, crime is no more frequent than common, but newspaper space is much cheaper. It may be 'every one is out of town,' and it is consequently of even less than usual importance of what their journalistic pabulum is composed. Of course, any inferences based upon these collections of abnormal and exaggerated instances must naturally tend to involve readers in repeated errors of insufficient generalization; and this is exactly what happens. Of all conventional phrases none is more generally accepted, and, as we have shown, none more false, than that 'a newspaper is the history of the world for a day.'"

This is most true, and, if it were likely to make any impression on "the night editor," would be very important. If he could be got to make up the paper by giving space to news in the order either of its importance to society, or of its significance as a symptom of social conditions or tendencies, it would work what he would call "a revolution in journalism." If the newspaper, for instance, were really a miniature picture of the society in which it is published, the devotion of one column of the news space to the horsewhipping of a faithless lover by a servant girl in Brooklyn, or to the murder of a wife by a drunken husband in a tenement-house up town, would indicate that about ten thousand betrayed servant girls horsewhipped faithless lovers in the cities of New York and Brooklyn every evening, and that about the same number of drunken husbands murdered wives in tenement-houses every night. And not only this, but that the bulk of the population were occupied day by day in getting at the particulars of each case, and wanted explanatory illustrations to enable them to comprehend it, such as diagrams showing where the servant girl stood when she struck the first blow, or where the wife fell when the husband fractured her skull. But in a true picture of society in this city, such incidents would be mentioned in two lines of nonpareil, or only rarely noticed at all. Nobody outside the persons immediately affected gives a thought to them after laying the newspaper down, or remembers anything about them the next day. In other words, they have no social importance at all. They do not fill any space in the public mind, or perceptibly affect in any way the lives of the bulk of the population.

The plan of filling newspapers with them, too, has given an immense stimulus to gossiping mendacity. Some of the most highly paid laborers of our time are lying newspaper reporters and correspondents, men who make no pretence of telling the truth, and would smile if you reproached them with not doing so. Their skill in inventing and embellishing is in fact their capital, and they find in a large proportion of the newspaper offices a ready market for their wares, of which no exposure can deprive them. It is rare indeed to hear of an amusing, brazen correspondent being dropped for lying either about persons, places, or things. As long as the proprietor finds the lies sell well, he holds on to him, while acknowledging the justice of all the harsh things you say about him, or else sets him on to cover you with ridicule and slander. In truth, it might fairly be said that the most singular phenomenon of modern society is the existence of a market for professional mendacity, kept by professional moralists. There was nothing like it in the ancient or mediæval world. The bards and troubadours made no pretence of describing current events. Their stories always began with "once on a time." They never took upon themselves to revile or caricature a contemporary chieftain or baron, knowing well that if they attempted it they would promptly have their throats cut.

HOME MISSIONS AND ANARCHISM.

IT is nearly three years since we ventured to suggest to those newspaper apologists who were proving the *florentissimus status ecclesiæ* in the United States by statistics of the wealth and eminent respectability of its membership, that it would be well for them to give attention to the growing alienation from the Church of the mass of the poorer classes. At the time, our statements were met by the religious press for the most part with denial or derision. But a marked change has since taken place. The labor question is discussed no more frequently and anxiously in the secular press and in political gatherings than in the columns of church papers, and in the debates of religious conventions. The fact of a great severance between the churches and the workingmen is no longer doubted. Mr. Moody has emphatically declared at Chicago and elsewhere that the Church is neglecting the poor, and has called for gifts to establish chapels throughout the great cities for the use of the people practically excluded from the churches. At the Congress of Churches in May, where Mr. John Jarrett and Mr. Henry George were invited to present the workingman's side of the controversy between himself and the Church, there was no question as to the facts in the case, only as to remedies.

The work of conviction seems to have been thoroughly accomplished, and the cry now is, "Men and brethren, what shall we do?" Indeed, we see in some cases conviction taking the form of hysterical excitement, and leading to extreme statements in regard to the impending evil. A prominent college president solemnly warns the American churches against sending their money to the heathen when they ought to be concentrating it in our cities at home, and he is echoed by a leading divine of the West. The recent book, 'Our Country,' exhausts all the forms of statistical showing to make out a startling picture of the perils which threaten the Church. In fact, it now appears to be the cue for home-mission secretaries to pose as alarmed patriots. One only needs to read the addresses which they made at the various church gatherings in May and June, to see that they are as ready as Mr. Blaine to seize upon the prevalent labor troubles as an argument in favor of the cause they advocate, and that they even excel him in vague descriptions of the remedy for industrial and social disorders. Especially do they find an unfailing theme and inspiration in the Chicago riots. "The Gospel is the only remedy for Anarchism," they declare. "The only way to save this country is to prosecute the work of home missions vigorously. We ask your contributions not simply as Christians, but as patriots."

Now, it is certainly a distinct gain that the authorities and organs of the Church are at last facing the facts more squarely than before, and we would be the last to seem to condemn any sincere effort to relieve our social troubles; yet we must say that all this appears to us to be at once a most vague use of language and a failure to understand the position of the Anarchists. Is the hope cherished of converting the Anarchists themselves? "We must give them the Gospel," is a frequent expression. Is that the hope? It is foredoomed to disappointment. The Anarchists are not strangers to Christianity. They are familiar with it in

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

many forms, and most of them reject it in all. They are demanding what they fancy to be their rights, and they resent any effort made by the Church in their behalf as a sort of scheme in aid of the police ("black gendarmes" they call the clergy on the Continent), or as a tub thrown to the whale. Moreover, they understand perfectly that the churches look upon their doctrines with abhorrence, and applaud the Chicago verdict. Next to the police and the courts, the churches are, it is probable, the precise objects of their strongest hate and denunciation.

It is more likely, however, that what is hoped for is the prevention of the spread of Anarchistic ideas among those workingmen exposed to, though not now infected, by them. We see small ground for this hope in the measures proposed. One of the premises of the Anarchists is the existence and injustice of social inequality, of caste and rank founded on property. The methods of city missions now in vogue, and whose great extension is advocated, are admirably adapted to intensify the class prejudices upon which Anarchism so largely builds. Will it help a workingman to resist the reasoning of an Anarchist, to find that it is the definite policy of the Church to make room for him and his class only in a mission chapel? We believe, of course, that Anarchism is contending for an equality of a barbarous and impossible sort. Yet the churches ought not to be blind to the fact that the Anarchist propaganda appeals strongly to the consciousness of social inequality, and counts very much upon it, so that it is idle to expect that a scheme which could not fail to foster and perpetuate the idea of fixed social caste, will make any headway against opinions founded so largely upon that very thing.

Then, too, the New Testament scholars who are proposing to combat the extreme forms of Socialism with the Gospel, must be forgetting the fact that there has always been found in the Scriptures, by those who sought for it there, a pronounced tinge of Socialism. A thorough acquaintance with the records of primitive Christianity did not prevent Mr. Maurice or Charles Kingsley from adopting Socialistic views, and the very name of the present "Christian Socialism" of Germany is enough to show that Christianity and Socialism are not mutually exclusive. All Socialism, it is true, does not run into Anarchism, but most Anarchism is the outgrowth of Socialism, and it is not clear how the putting discontented men in the way of better understanding the Scriptural arguments of the Socialists will prevent them from going the whole length of the Anarchist doctrine. That in which most confidence is rested, however, is no doubt the old idea that men can be made contented, or at least quiet, even in the presence of what they feel to be injustice, by the thought of a future world of reward and punishment. We should think it time to agree that, whatever else may be true of this idea, it has ceased to be a practical motive in the lives of the majority of men. Probably it never had the great power which has sometimes been attributed to it; almost certainly it will be vain to appeal to it as a restraint upon the masses of the laboring men of our country. Many of them openly and bitterly resent and repudiate it. More of them dimly feel that it is a whip which can be raised over them in this world, it is true, but whose stroke cannot reach them now and perhaps never can. That is, it has ceased to be a regulative power.

The remedy for Anarchism offered in the name of religion is too off-hand and, at the best, partial. We have no doubt that it is presented in perfect sincerity and from the most excellent motives. These estimable speakers and writers are accustomed to associate Christianity with their own highest morality, with their reverence for law and social order; and they implicitly believe that immoral and turbulent men only need to be Christianized to become even as they. This, as we need not point out, is but the one-sidedness and narrowness of an exclusively religious view.

WORKINGMEN ON MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

For several years past the question of "personal" or "proportional" or "minority" representation, which at one time attracted a good deal of attention, has been tacitly dropped out of sight. The reform of the civil service was more imperative, and the champions of reform in administrative methods wisely concentrated all their efforts for the time upon the one principal issue. Politicians who would always choose the chance of getting everything, rather than the certainty of getting their fair share, of course always sneered at this reform as at every other. But the chief reason for the loss of interest in it was undoubtedly the want of any thoroughly satisfactory scheme of personal representation. Mr. Hare's plan—unquestionably the most complete and equitable in principle—had the fatal defect of being, or at any rate seeming, cumbrous and complicated. It is a sufficient objection to it to remark that, while most people have a first choice for representative, comparatively few have a second, and very few indeed can be expected to take the trouble to make out a list of preferences. The only schemes which could be made to appear practicable were the cumulative vote and the three-cornered constituencies; and these were so very inadequate expressions of the principle, and worked so very little actual improvement where they were adopted, that their adoption served rather to discredit than to advance the cause. Last year the English Apportionment Bill deliberately rejected the entire principle, and went over to the American method of single constituencies.

And yet the objections to this latter method, easy and simple as it is, lie upon the surface. It serves a purpose in the transition from the representation of corporate bodies or favored classes or localities, to an equitable representation of the entire community. But it is so grossly unjust, and attended with so many practical disadvantages, that it cannot be expected to survive as the permanent and final method. It is, therefore, with a good deal of gratification that we find this reform taken up in an entirely new quarter. When it was advocated before, it was chiefly by men who were regarded as unpractical theorists—"them literary fellers"—the same class whose revolt from Blaine gave the election to Cleveland, and whose persistency in carrying through civil-service reform called down upon them the just wrath of the practical politician. It is now taken up by the working class, who begin to see that their wrongs, so far as they have any wrongs as a class, are largely due to the politicians.

We do not know how far the *Workingmen's Advocate*, published at Worcester, Mass., by John M. Berry, is a mouthpiece of actual workingmen; nor do we know what is its attitude on distinctively "workingmen's" questions. As it is in its seventh year, it may be assumed to have found readers; and the number before us (Volume vii., No. 6) shows good sense and good temper as well as earnestness of conviction. This number is entirely devoted to urging a reform in representation, and it presents a scheme which seems to us the most complete and practical that we have seen. More than half the paper is occupied in showing up the inequalities of the present system, as exemplified in the Massachusetts Senate. A few of the facts here given will show the abuses of the present system. The total vote cast for Senators was 208,433; but twenty-one Senators, a majority of the body, were elected by 52,974 votes—a little more than one-fourth of the whole. Mr. J. C. Joyner was elected by 1,852 votes, Mr. C. S. Lilley by 4,483; while "34 out of the 40 Senators were elected by a smaller number of votes than were thrown away on candidates not elected." In Essex County 14,075 Democrats got two Senators, while 14,855 Republicans got four Senators. Fifty-five thousand four hundred and fifty-four Republicans elected 21 Senators, a majority, while 56,550 Democratic voters have no representatives in the Senate. Again, while 52,974 voters elected 21 Senators, and 65,619 elected 19, there were 89,840 votes thrown away.

The scheme of representation proposed is presented in the form of fourteen amendments to the Constitution. This we think a mistake, one of a kind that is too often made. The Constitution should contain only the general principles, the details should be left to statute legislation. As the plan applies only to the Senate, it would require another series of amendments to reform the House of Representatives, and there is no knowing how many to apply the principle to municipal and other bodies. There is, we believe, nothing in the scheme which is absolutely new, but it is worked out in detail with great care and elaboration, so as, we should think, to leave no loophole for blunder or fraud. The fundamental principle is that of Mr. Hare's plan—the transference of surplus votes to other candidates, by which every representative has an equal constituency, and every voter has a representative for whom he voted. But while Mr. Hare allows each voter to designate his second and third choice, and so on, and distributes the surplus in accordance with this designation by a most complicated and perplexing method, the plan before us requires each *candidate*, before the election, to say to whom his unnecessary votes shall be transferred. Each voter therefore votes for a single name, but with the knowledge that his vote for A may count for B, C, or D;

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and the transference of the surplus votes is made by a simple, rapid process, always to a candidate or candidates in general agreement with the one voted for. In the case, for example, of the forty Massachusetts Senators, it would be known, as soon as the returns came in, that a certain number were elected. Then it would be the work of only a few hours to find in the case of each successful candidate how many votes he had over and above what was necessary to elect, and to assign them to the persons whom he had previously designated, until the whole forty were elected.

It will be a thing to rejoice at if the workingmen will unite to secure solid and practicable reforms such as this would be, for they are the ones who suffer most from bad administration and bad government.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE AND TRADE.

WHEN trade is languishing and exports are decreasing, producers and merchants are very apt to look to the Government for assistance, demanding not merely protection of their interests, but also intervention with a view to opening up new markets or to discouraging the efforts of their competitors. The consular service, as the commercial representative of the nation in foreign lands, is blamed for being remiss in its duties, for neglecting to advance trade and securing markets; and so seriously have these complaints been urged in Great Britain that a radical change in the methods of the Foreign Office is under consideration. Mr. James Bryce proposes, and his propositions apply with equal force to the corresponding department in the American Government, that both the consular and diplomatic service should become a kind of bureau of information for English merchants and manufacturers; that commercial museums be opened, and special agents, with roving commissions, be sent to the Continent and the United States to report upon matters of commerce and industry.

The change is a radical one because the Foreign Office is conservative and little prone to modify its methods. Like our own Department of State, it works in secrecy, giving out only what it pleases, and not courting publicity. But trade competition has become so intense, and the consular service offers so ready an instrument, though a very imperfect one, for securing commercial information, that the change is deemed expedient. The experience of the United States, France, Belgium, and Germany is pointed to in justification of the innovation, and at least the experiment can do no harm, and may accomplish some good.

Too much, however, is expected from the consular service in this matter. Of this the consular reports issued by the United States offer constant evidence, though they compare very favorably with the reports issued by other governments. The duties of a consul are so multifarious, and in an industrial centre so engrossing, that he has little time to examine processes and methods, and often has not the technical knowledge which such an examination demands. Take the three bulky volumes of reports on labor issued by the Department in 1884; no doubt they contain much information that is of value, but it is put in such a crude form that time and labor must be given to its study. The fault was in making the inquiry cover so much ground; but even when limited to a specific subject the results obtained are unsatisfactory and uneven, though it is readily seen that the consul has done his best. It is the same with the occasional reports. Some are valuable, but more are merely perfunctory, intended to give the appearance of activity.

The preparation of reports, however, is not the popular conception of the duties of a consul, and, among the commercial community at least, he is regarded as an agent who is to push trade when applied to. Whether it would comport with the position of a consul to advance trade by personal effort, by becoming a "drummer," is hardly a subject for doubt. He may be of service in replying to questions respecting the conditions of his district; he may keep in his consulate samples of American wares, circulars of American firms, and the like. But he can go no further, and to ask him to perform the functions of an agent is to place upon him an office which he cannot perform in justice to himself or to the Government he represents.

In like manner the belief that the diplomatic service can also be reduced to a commercial instrument, shows a curious misconception of the limitations of that service. The advance of Germany in the export trade is attributed by some to the active intervention of her ministers in securing trade privileges and trade concessions. Where the absurd tariff policy of the day can be broken down and privileges obtained by treaty or convention, a praiseworthy act has been done, and one that properly falls within the province of a minister. But imagine a minister soliciting a trade contract, as is said to have recently occurred in China when a heavy contract for rails was secured by German manufacturers. The experience we had in Peru, when Mr. Blaine was Secretary of State, is sufficient to show the dangers attending such a course.

In truth, trade is not to be advanced directly by the efforts of consuls, but only by the enterprise of merchants themselves. Government can only protect traders, insuring to them that which they have legitimately gained. It cannot drum up trade, and it ought not to be expected to play the agent. The English office may adopt all the propositions of Mr. Bryce, but it will be no nearer to extending its trade interests; just as the publication of the consular reports in this country has not built up a foreign trade, though it may have shown new opportunities. The success of Germany in extending her foreign commerce has been due to improved processes of manufacture, and to the painstaking, plodding efforts of her merchants, and not to the efforts of Government. Belgium has in fifteen years enlarged her trade with Asia from $308 to more than $2,000,000 a year; yet the Government did nothing but give an assurance of protection while pursuing legitimate operations. The time may come when this will be recognized, and the whole system of artificial restrictions or aids, such as tariffs and bounties, will be abolished. But it is absurd to blame the consular service for depression of trade, or to look for relief in that direction.

THE ENGLISH INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT ACT, 1886.

THE text of the "Act to amend the law respecting international and colonial copyright," as passed by Parliament on June 25, 1886, is printed in the 'Law Reports' (*Statutes*, vol. xxii., part 1, for August 2, 1886, pages 78-84). This act was passed principally to enable Great Britain to become a party to the literary-property treaty which has just been negotiated at Berne; but, as may be inferred from its title, it is also a general act framed so as to be applicable to possible treaties with countries outside of the Union—the United States for instance—and legislates, as well, in behalf of the British colonies. The proposed convention for the creation of an International Union for the protection of literary and artistic works contained stipulations which England could not subscribe to until the international copyright statutes hitherto in force had been amended. Thus, the fifth article of the convention grants to authors or their legal representatives the exclusive right of making or authorizing the translation of their works, until the expiration of ten years from the last day of the year in which the original work was first published in one of the countries of the Union. The ninth article extends this ten years' term of protection to dramatic compositions, prohibiting the unauthorized publication and public representation of translations of dramas or operas; whereas, by the existing law (the Act of 1852, as modified by the Act of 1875), authorized translations of foreign books or dramas were secured to the authors from piracy in the United Kingdom for no longer than five years. Furthermore, the five years' protection was secured only after the accomplishment of burdensome stipulations as to registration and deposit of copies; while by the eleventh article of the proposed convention it is held sufficient, in order to secure protection for any original work or translation, that the name of the author appears upon it in the accustomed manner, the respective tribunals being authorized, however, to require, should they deem it necessary, the production of a certificate from the competent authority, to the effect that the formalities prescribed by law in order to secure protection in the country of origin have been carried out. It is necessary to construe the new act in connection with the former international copyright statutes of 1844, 1852, and 1875; sections 14, 17, and 18 of the first of these acts, and sections 1 to 5, 8, and 11 of the act of 1852 being repealed, while the unrepealed parts of these two acts and the Act of 1875 (which simply modifies section 6 of the law of 1852) remain in force.

The most important provision of this act is that relating to translations, it being enacted that the author or publisher of a book or dramatic piece, first produced in a foreign country, to which an Order in Council granting international copyright applies, shall have the same right of preventing the production in and importation into the United Kingdom of any translation not authorized by him of the said work as he has of preventing the production and importation of the original work. But if, at the expiration of ten years

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

(or any term prescribed in the order) from the beginning of the year next after that in which the original work was first produced, an authorized translation in the English language has not been issued, the prohibiting right shall cease. The law relating to copyright, including this act, shall apply to a lawful translation in like manner as if it were an original work. And when an order is made under the international copyright acts, the provisions with respect to registry and delivery of copies shall not apply except so far as provided by the order, before making which the Queen shall be satisfied that the foreign country has made such provisions as appear expedient to be required for the protection of authors of works first published in the United Kingdom. Further, section 7 of the act provides that where it is necessary to prove the proprietorship of the copyright, an abstract from a register, or a certificate or other document, stating the existence of the copyright, if authenticated by the official seal of a minister of state of the foreign country, or by the official seal or the signature of a diplomatic or consular officer, acting in such country, shall be admitted in evidence without proof. And to meet the requirements of the proposed convention, it is enacted that the Order in Council may provide for determining the country in which a literary or artistic work, produced simultaneously in two or more countries, is to be deemed, for the purposes of copyright, to have been first produced; and that when a work produced simultaneously in England and one or more foreign countries is deemed to be first produced in one of the foreign countries, the copyright in the United Kingdom shall be "such only as exists by virtue of protection in the said foreign country, and shall not be such as would have been acquired if the work had been first produced in the United Kingdom."

As regards simultaneous publication in several countries, the articles of convention propose that the one in which the shortest term of protection is granted by law, is to be considered the country of origin. The order may extend to several foreign countries, instead of to one as usual, and it may exclude or limit the rights conferred by the international copyright acts in the case of authors who are not subjects or citizens of the foreign country named in the order. If any such author is not a citizen of Great Britain, the publisher is to be deemed entitled to such copyright as if he were the author (to agree with article 3 of the proposed convention), though this enactment is not to prejudice the rights of author and publisher as between themselves. The sixth section of the present act provides (in agreement with article 14 and stipulation 4 of the final protocol of the proposed convention), that works first produced before the date at which the order comes into operation are also to be entitled to copyrights and remedies: "Provided that when any person has, before the date of the publication of an Order in Council, lawfully produced any work in the United Kingdom, nothing in this section shall diminish or prejudice any rights or interests arising from or in connection with such production which are subsisting and valuable at the said date."

The provisions of this act as regards the colonies are important. The copyright acts as modified by the present act are made applicable to works first produced in a British possession in like manner as to works first produced in the United Kingdom. That is to say, whereas, heretofore, first publication in one of the British colonies only entitled the work to copyright in that colony, this enactment secures for it copyright protection throughout the British Empire, and, upon upon the taking effect of the Berne treaty, in all the countries of the International Copyright Union as well. The sections respecting the registry of copyright are however, not to apply if the law of such possession provides for registration, and no delivery of copies is required "to any persons or body of persons." Moreover, when a register of copyright in books is kept under the authority of the Government of a British possession, an extract from that register, certified as a true copy by the officer keeping it, and authenticated by the public seal of the British possession, or the seal or signature of the Governor, or a colonial secretary or secretary or minister administering a department of the Government of a British possession, shall be admitted in evidence without further proof. And in case of conflict with acts now in force in British possessions, the Queen, by an Order in Council, may modify the copyright acts and the present act as seems expedient; and nothing in the copyright acts shall prevent the passing in a British possession of any act or ordinance respecting the copyright, within such possession, of works first produced there.

We may add that the correspondence respecting the new copyright legislation has been printed as a Parliamentary document under the heading "Switzerland No. 2 (1886)." The letter from the President of the Swiss Confederation inviting Great Britain to be represented at the conference in Berne, the favorable reply to this request, and the letter to Mr. Adams, Minister at Berne, appointing him, together with Mr. Bergne, of the Foreign Office, delegates, with full powers to sign the convention, are all that especially relate to the conference in Switzerland. The greater part of the thin folio pamphlet is occupied with the correspondence relating to the Copyright Act as affecting the colonies. The following questions were propounded to each of the colonies: (1) Whether it desired to enter the International Copyright Union; (2) whether it approved of the provisions of the proposed act giving to books first published in a colony copyright throughout the Empire; (3) if it desired the retention of the section providing for legislation by a colony on copyright within its own limits; (4) if it desired to have added to the act a section providing, in substance, that any colony might be exempted from the provisions of the act and thus remain outside of the Union. The time being limited for securing the passage of the act before the adjournment of Parliament, these questions were telegraphed to the colonial governments, and the messages received in reply were invariably affirmative as regards the first three questions, and negative as regards the last one. It is, therefore, to be understood that the signature of Great Britain to the convention brings within its provisions all her colonial possessions and India.

PROFESSOR GURNEY.

PROF. EPHRAIM WHITMAN GURNEY, who died very quietly on Sunday, after a long and wasting illness, was better known to collegiate circles than to the world at large. Probably no one except President Eliot has had so much influence in bringing about the revolution in college discipline and curriculum which has taken place in Harvard College within the last sixteen years. During all that period he has been President Eliot's principal adviser, and his authority on all university matters was increasing steadily in weight all over the country down to his fatal illness, which was indeed probably in some degree due to the strain of a prolonged and exciting controversy over university policy at Harvard last winter. He was by temperament a strong conservative, and this gave additional weight to the influence he exerted on the side both of the extension of the elective system and of the relaxation of the old college discipline, which have marked President Eliot's administration. No one was listened to in the Faculty meetings with more attention, and the steady increase in the respect for his judgment and character was shown in his election within a year or two to a seat in the Corporation of the College—a distinction, if we are not mistaken, not previously bestowed on a professor.

Mr. Gurney was, when President Eliot took office in 1870, Assistant Professor of History, but had made so marked an impression as the friend and adviser of the undergraduates, not more in their studies than in their sports, that at President Eliot's earnest request he assumed the office of Dean, which covers all the penal side of college discipline, and held it for five years. No man in that place can long retain the popularity acquired in any other, but we believe the parents of many a youth who during that period found the straight and narrow way of industry and economy hard to follow in college life, can bear testimony to the consideration, the tenderness, and the wisdom with which the stern duties of the Dean were discharged. No man whose own career had been, as Mr. Gurney's had, one of rigid self-denial and untiring labor, ever had more sympathy and generosity in dealing with the errors and shortcomings of wayward youngsters, or knew better how to make words of warning words of hope and encouragement. He resigned the Deanship in 1875, for a two-years' tour in Europe with his wife, and in England saw a great deal of nearly every Englishman of intellectual eminence, and left behind him a host of admiring friends. After his return he resumed his professorial duties, first in the chair of Roman Law, and then in that of University Professor of History, which he occupied at the time of his death.

Although possessing great ability as a teacher, the calling for which he trained himself from the time of his entering college, he was really perhaps even better fitted for the life of a scholar and literary man. A scholar he was in the old and best sense. He was never so happy as "in the still air of delightful studies." His knowledge of the ancient classics was very thorough and his reading in the fields of philosophy, law, and politics, in French and German, as well as in English, was extraordinarily wide. It was really in the quiet of his library that his mind worked to best advantage. To him all necessity for haste, all noise, or tumult, or controversy, not only was distasteful, but made thinking a difficult and unfruitful process.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

His English style was charming, polished, subtle, and correct, but lucid and strong. Some specimens of it in the earlier numbers of the *Nation* cannot be read without deep regret that he had not made literature his pursuit. But his love of perfection and finish was really too great to allow of his ever being a useful or ready contributor to any periodical, and the same devotion to high standards made his editorship of the *North American Review* for a year or two, after Mr. Lowell and Mr. Norton gave it up, a piece of somewhat painful drudgery, which he soon relinquished.

Mr. Gurney's life was so retired, in spite of the important part he played in the history of education in this country during the past fifteen years, that even a word of tribute to his private virtues over his grave from sorrowing friends seems like an unwarrantable intrusion on the privacy which he loved. No adequate idea of the pleasures of familiar intercourse with him could be given to any stranger by any eulogy, however full. His almost invincible modesty made it difficult to learn, except under his own roof and beside his own delightful fireside, how sound his judgments were, how full and varied his knowledge was, how much worldly wisdom lay behind his scholarship, and with what feeling and devotion he could enter into the joys and sorrows of all who had any claim on his affection. He is a great loss to Harvard College and to the cause of sound learning, but even a greater to those who knew him well in private life.

RUSSIAN FAMILY NAMES.

A CURIOUS and interesting book among recent St. Petersburg publications possesses considerable importance as a special historical study. 'Family Names in Russia and the Mingling of Foreigners with Russians,' by the late E. P. Karnovitch, is a posthumous collection of articles which well deserve their present form. After a preliminary sketch of the origin and character of family appellations among the various European peoples as well as among the Slavs, the writer enters upon the consideration of Russian names. Their history furnishes peculiarly characteristic traits, which aid in defining the position of the nobility and of the aristocratic classes. Properly speaking, there never has been anything like the aristocracy of Western Europe in Russia, although there have been numerous attempts to imitate it. The difference is apparent from the fact that in Russia family appellations have never followed the estates. Even the petty princes of the pre-Moscow days did not assume the titles of their principalities, and for the good reason that they were migratory rulers, who might be called upon, either by reason of election or the right of conquest, to reign over several in turn. Such appellations existed only in a few instances, and that only after the annihilation of the system of petty principalities. Not one of the noble Russian families who are inscribed in the "Velvet Book" (so called from the character of its binding), that is to say, of the families belonging to the most ancient nobility, is called after its estates. So foreign to the Russian idea was this practice, which was so extensively applied and so highly prized among the feudal nobility of the West, that even in 1785, when the right to add the names of estates to their family names was accorded to the nobility by official patent, it did not take root. Before the establishment of the supremacy of Moscow, the personal name or surname was converted into a family name by the addition of "itch" (more correctly "vitch"). It was thus that the princely races of the Olgovitches, the Monomakhovitches, and the Mstislavitches were designated. This form of family name is also borne by the "bogatuiri" (heroes) of the "builini" (epic poems), by the ancient boyars, and by all distinguished persons.

This custom still prevails among the people, with whom it is considered a mark of respect to address a man by his family name, even without the addition of the Christian name. All this was changed when the Moscow sovereignty was set up. During the reign of Ivan III. prominent people signed their full names: Vasily, Alexei, Feodor; less prominent persons employed the abbreviated forms Vasiuk, Alexyeetz, Feodoretz; and persons of still less consequence used the humiliating diminutives Vaska, Alyoshka, Feodka. Under Ivan IV. (the Terrible), even persons of distinction, in the quality of vassals of the Czar, began to sign their names not only in the diminutive form, but in the diminutive expressive of humiliation. Under the rule of Moscow, the termination "vitch" suffered the same degradation. Monomakhoff is a specimen of the form of appellation which is characteristic of the Moscow rule. The ancient form of "vitch" was converted into a special reward, and the Czar himself designated the persons who were to be allowed to bear it. This state of things continued even under Peter, who, in 1697, ordered Prince Yakov Dolgoruky, and in 1700 Grigory Strogonoff, to write their names with "vitch." Family appellations abbreviated in the style of Moscow are still used in official life, with the exception only of the most exalted functionaries, who sign their names in full, that is to say, with the ancient "vitch."

Our author communicates many curious particulars concerning the highest titles of nobility, prince and count. Up to the time of Peter the Great there was no such thing as rewarding by means of exalted titles, except with the title of "distinguished man," which was conferred on the Strogonoffs; and this was but a small title, since it only ranked above "guest" (merchant), and did not introduce the bearer into the classes of the nobility or public officials. On the other hand, the title of prince abounded. There were three classes of princes: (1) the descendants of Prince Rurik; (2) the descendants of the Lithuanian Prince, Gedimin; (3) persons belonging to various foreign nationalities, chiefly Mordvinians and Tatars. Many of the princely titles which had descended from the times of the petty princes had become extinct in 1700, but forty-seven still existed, some of which were very numerous; the Gagarins counting twenty-seven, and the Volkonskys thirty, representatives at one time. Eleven more of these princely lines have now become extinct. The rest of the tolerably numerous descendants of Rurik do not bear the title. Of the posterity of Gedimin there were extant in 1700 four branches, one of which, the Galitzins, have become extremely numerous. The great mass of princes, however, are not of Russian origin at all, but are of Tatar, Mordvinian, and Georgian extraction. This swarm of foreign princes is explained by the fact that the Czars of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and Alexei Mikhailovitch in particular, in their zeal for the diffusion of the Greek faith among the Tatars and Mordvinians, commanded all belonging to those nationalities who accepted that belief to assume the title of prince. There are at least eighty of these Mordvinian families who are entitled to bear the title of prince, but most of them live like simple peasants, and occupy themselves, among other professions, with cab-driving in St. Petersburg.

"Prince" is the popular designation among the common people for all Tatars, and these princes cling to their title and consider it perfectly appropriate, though they may be dealers in old dresses and coats. The number of these Tatar and Mordvinian princes had so lowered the title that an imperial ukase of 1675 decreed that addressing a man as "Prince" without the addition of his name was to be regarded as an insult and not an honor. The descendants of Rurik, in the seventeenth century, gladly accepted the humblest places at court; the Vyazemskys served for generations as village popes and deacons on the estates of landed proprietors of the middle class, and the Princes Byeloselsky were hangers-on and protégés of certain persons named Travin. The princely Russian families have sunk so low that the Borovskys are reckoned among the ordinary lower-class citizens of the town of Boroff, in the Kaluga Government. In the forties of the present century, the Princess Borovsky, the last representative of a line descended from Rurik, was distinguished in no way from the class among which she had grown up, except by her ancient historic title. She married a petty citizen of the town. When the Emperor, Nikolai Pavlovitch, heard of the marriage, he ordered that 10,000 rubles in paper money should be given to the Princess, with which to set up housekeeping.

The princely title only acquired credit when, during the last century, some of those who bore it (many of them were new men) distinguished themselves for something besides the bare title. The conclusion arrived at by Karnovitch is that the bearers of this title not only do not represent the aristocracy in the West-European sense—in which sense it has, as a matter of fact, never existed—but they do not even constitute, necessarily, the upper circles of purely official life, with the exception of certain families which have acquired historical importance at different epochs, and which are now for the most part extinct. The author has some very curious details on the subject of the intermixture of foreign races with the Russians. A reference to the "Velvet Book," which is preserved in the Herald's Office, shows that nearly all the ancient nobility were descended from foreign immigrants. The genealogical form, which was issued in 1785, provided for this by indicating the place where it was to be inserted that the founder of the family "came to Russia from —— during the reign of Prince ——." This formula exactly met the conditions of the case. Many of Karnovitch's facts and conclusions are quite fresh and unexpected, and take us into many departments of Russian life.

THE LOTTERY IN AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, August, 1886.

To an American the sight of innumerable advertisements and placards announcing the sale of lottery tickets, the days for drawing the chances, etc., is a strange one. Practically every cigar store he sees here is also an office for the sale of chances; the exchange rooms also carry on this branch of business; there are little offices for the sale of lotto tickets; and the great lotteries are an important factor in the transactions on the Bourse. All classes of society, practically the whole population, are interested in investments whose returns depend on chance, and the unit of which ranges from five kreuzers (two cents) to 1,000 florins ($400). As to the large investments of the prosperous classes, the stranger sees nothing; but he may hourly see (and it is a sorry sight) women, bent with work and age, standing before boards covered with the numbers of yet unsold lotto tickets, making mysterious calculations on their fingers to find the lucky number, and then going in to invest their few hard-earned kreuzers, from which they will probably get no return, while at the same time they have not decently nourishing food to eat.

As to public opinion on the subject among the Austrians themselves, the State Lotto is almost universally condemned. So long ago as 1855 a legal writer (Dessáry) wrote: "Just as little does

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the Austrian Government deny that, from the moral standpoint, the lotto prerogative cannot be justified." While stating that its abolition was contemplated, he declared it impossible at that time, because of the needs of the Government. Since that date thirty-one years have come and gone, but the answer of the authorities is ever the same. For the last twenty-three of those years a member of the Reichsrath, named Roser, has in each session of that body moved for the abolishing of the State Lotto, but without any further effect than to make his name prominent as the principal hater of a bad system. The *Deutsche Zeitung* of June 24, in a rather sharp article, demanded at least that the system be not further extended. In striking contrast to this was a recent flaring advertisement in another Vienna daily paper, containing in large letters, "Loss entirely impossible" (*Verlust gänzlich ausgeschlossen*), with the promise of 5,000 gold ducats reward if the advertiser's system of mathematical calculation failed to bring the user of it a prize in the lotto. There are three varieties of gaming established and encouraged by the laws of Austria, of which we shall proceed to take a nearer view.

The game of lotto was imported into Austria from Genoa in 1752, and has steadily grown in popularity, especially among the poorer classes. From the first it was a state institution, but the state has from time to time changed its method of control. In the beginning the privilege of running the game was sold as a monopoly. As a means of gaining public favor, the names of marriageable girls were placed with the numbers to be drawn, and to the five fortunate individuals a marriage dower was given by the farmer of the lotto-privilege. This plan was abandoned in 1778 in favor of an annual appropriation of 12,000 florins for charitable objects. After ten years the Government took the control of the game into its own hands, and now has for it a special department of the Ministry of Finance. The director of this department has "the title and rank of an imperio-royal actual court councillor," and has a number of long-titled individuals under him. The management of the game is regulated by two imperial patents bearing the dates respectively of March 13, 1813, and August 9, 1854. The drawings take place in the ten leading cities of the empire—every two weeks in a couple of the largest centres of population, triweekly in Innsbruck, and at intervals of six weeks in the smallest places. In 1878 (the latest statement I could find) the number of collection offices was 3,874. Over those, where the annual income exceeds 1,000 florins, the Ministry of Finance has direct control; over the others, the "lotto directory." Winnings under 1,000 florins are paid from the office where the winning ticket was sold; for that amount and over, the holder of the ticket must apply directly to the authorities in Vienna. To the holder of the fortunate ticket the prize is paid without asking how he came by it, nor will any complaint against his possession be heard.

There are several varieties of the game, and the buyer of a ticket has the choice of risking his money in the proportion of 1 to 18, 90, 400, or 11,748; if he wins, it will be respectively 14, 67, 240, or 4,800 times the amount staked. The poor people, who are the principal patrons of the game, generally take the smallest risk. On the other hand, a gentleman told me that his uncle had, in the course of his life, lost 100,000 florins playing for large returns.

The earliest statistics I can find are those of 1828, when the Government received from this source fl. 4,815,960, and paid out fl. 3,229,759, leaving a net surplus of fl. 1,586,201. In 1883 the gross income had increased to fl. 21,814,463, and the payments to fl. 14,349,587, leaving a balance of fl. 7,464,876. The game reached its maximum in 1877, when the balance between income and payments was over ten million florins. From this something must be subtracted for the cost of administration, but it is not made public. Calculations made from the returns of various years show that the Government nets from 35 to 55 per cent. on its investment or payments in prize money. In 1877 for every one hundred inhabitants of Austria there were 537 chances taken, for which 101 florins were paid. Out of this, eight won prizes amounting to 54 florins, thus leaving to the Government 47 florins, which it would have been exceedingly difficult to raise by direct taxation, but which the deluded people gladly pay out on this enticing game. About half of this money comes from one-tenth of the population, *i. e.*, the people of the province of Lower Austria, with Vienna as the centre of gaming. That the insidious game is working its way more and more deeply into the lives of the people is shown by its tremendous increase—from 29,669,203 chances in 1828 to 100,136,650 in 1874, or over 337 per cent., while from 1830 to 1880 the population increased only 41 per cent. That the Government may reap the result of this love of gaming, all investments in foreign lotto and all private gambling with lotto are forbidden under severe penalties. In case of conviction for either offence, one-third of the fine goes to the informer, "whose name will for ever remain concealed," one-third to the poor fund, and a third to the general lotto income. Though no one defends the game on moral or politico-economical grounds, there is no serious effort made to stop it, and the last published legal work on the subject I have seen (Blónski's edition of Koponásek and Von Mor, 1880) says it will be impossible to do so till another way of providing the same amount for the revenue is found, and till neighboring states also put an end to games of chance.

It is only to be expected that a state which encourages the game of lotto to get the money of its poorer citizens, will adopt a similar method of attracting the investments of the wealthy. Accordingly, we find most of the public loans of Austria assuming the form of lottery, or at least introducing some element of chance in the time or amount of the return. Some idea of the method adopted can be gained from a knowledge of one. The principal Austrian loan of this nature now on the Bourse is that of March 5, 1860, for 200,000,000 florins. Theoretically it draws 5 per cent. interest; but as that is subject to a state tax of 20 per cent., it reduces the interest to 4 per cent. The bonds are issued in 20,000 series at a face value of 10,000 florins the series, the unit being 500 florins. However, for the convenience of purchasers, there are also forms for one-fifth and for double bonds, with interest coupons respectively at 2.50 and 25 florins. These funds are popular and have risen in value from 103.25 in 1871 to 140.25 in 1884, and stand now (August 9, 1886) at 142.25. A fair idea of the value of the element of chance can be gained from a comparison of this loan with that called "Papier rente," which also draws 5 per cent. interest, both payable in currency. The latter stood at the close of 1884 at 97, and stands now at 85.95, thus showing, as does the increase in lotto gaming, the growing passion of the Austrians for gambling. Even the gold loan stands only at 121.25, notwithstanding the high premium that metal now commands in Austria. From the day on which the number of a bond is drawn, interest ceases. On the 1st of last May was due the drawing of 2,500 numbers, with prizes ranging from 300,000 to 600 florins. It can only be the hope of drawing a large prize that induces investors to pay 142.25 florins for the fifth of such a bond, when one of the same face value, bearing the same interest, but without the hope of a prize attached, brings only 85.95 florins.

Besides such state lotteries, there are similar ones on the Bourse, the loans of cities and also of wealthy members of the aristocracy. Vienna, for instance, made a loan in 1874 of 30,000,000 florins, without interest, but to be paid off in fifty years, in the order of drawing the chances. Each year 5½ per cent. of the capital is devoted to this purpose. The bonds have a face value of 100 florins each, and may draw a sum of 200,000 or 110 florins. The amount drawn is subject to a tax of 15 per cent., so that there exists the certainty that after an investment of fifty years many bondholders will actually receive less than the original investment. Notwithstanding this fact, these funds have stood as high as 124.75, and possibly higher. Industrial corporations are also permitted to issue loans of the same kind; naturally the railroads do the same; while two loans for charitable objects, respectively for 2,000,000 and 6,000,000 florins, are also on the market. One of these, the Red Cross Lottery, offers the additional attraction of giving the drawer of the lowest prize by one drawing, a chance in the next.

There is another class of lotteries which occupy a prominent place in Austrian life, viz.: the private. The right to issue such is secured by special permission of the finance authorities, with the necessary condition attached that 10 per cent. of the proposed income must first be paid as a tax into the national treasury. The objects for which such lotteries are held are exceedingly numerous, as for the benefit of hospitals, asylums, and soldiers' homes; for the promotion of the various branches of agriculture, etc., as horse-breeding; for the erection or repair of public buildings, especially churches; for general charities, as the maintenance of the city poor; or, lastly, for any general purpose, as industrial expositions, etc. The number of legalized private lotteries varies from 400 to 700 yearly, and the number of chances from 90 to 2,000,000 (the latter being the number of the Trieste exposition lottery a few years since—said to have been the greatest lottery in the history of Austria). The cost of chances varies, but is rarely more than a florin. The value of the prizes is of great range, as also the objects offered. The use of money, real estate, or subjects of state monopoly as prizes is strictly forbidden by law. However, as the worth of the prize is often paid the winner, instead of the thing itself, the law loses its force. As to the rules regulating the more immediate traffic in private lotteries, it is not possible to obtain definite information. They are issued on occasion in the form of cabinet orders (*Hofkammer- und Dicasterialverordnungen*) and are not published.

The sale of petty lottery chances is allowed only to the projector thereof. The important ones are a factor of legitimate banking business. The projector makes a contract for putting all the chances on the market at a fixed sum; the banker then makes sub-contracts with the proprietors of exchange offices, stores, and especially with tobacco dealers. These press the tickets on their customers; in the case of certain lotteries, circular notes with the tickets enclosed are sent by mail to public officers, who are virtually compelled by virtue of their position to accept and pay for them. The method of drawing is an honest one. The numbers are placed in a hollow wheel, which is revolved, and the drawing is usually done by a poor orphan, who in return receives a present from the projector of the lottery and the principal winner. Where the tickets are issued in series, two wheels are used at the same time, one containing the series numbers, the other the single-ticket numbers. All drawings must be in the presence of a notary and of an of-

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ficer of finance—the latter to watch that forbidden articles are not given as prizes. To prevent the possibility of cheating in petty lotteries, the number of tickets is fixed at ninety—the number used in the public lotto drawings—and a fixed date of the lotto drawing is taken as that which will settle the winning of the small lottery prize offered. The time of drawing must be within the same calendar year in which the permission is given. If the drawing does not occur, the prizes become subject to confiscation by the Government, though in certain circumstances the authorities will waive the right and allow a later drawing. The drawings for important lotteries are public. If for any reason a prize is not claimed within a year, it goes to a charitable object to be named by the Emperor; and the same thing happens if money paid in for a lottery which does not come to a drawing, is not in the same period demanded back. An officer of the lotto direction says he is convinced that hundreds of petty lotteries take place yearly of which the authorities never hear. W. B. S.

Correspondence.

AN ERROR CORRECTED.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: President C. K. Adams of Cornell University will probably regard it as a favor to him if I call attention to a case of mistaken identity in your editorial of this week entitled "Coquetting with Anarchy." You ascribe to him the authorship of an essay upon "Sphere of State Interference in Industry." I think you must have referred to an address of mine read before the "Constitution Club" of the city of New York, entitled "Principles that should Control the Interference of the States in Industries." My reason for this opinion is that in your comments you struck one thing pretty nearly right. The address did suggest the classification of industries of which you speak, although I confess to a preference for my own nomenclature. My hesitation, on the other hand, in claiming to be the author of the essay arises from the fact that you ascribe to it views upon taxation of which there is no mention in my address. If I am mistaken, there can, of course, be no necessity for giving this letter to your readers.—Truly yours,

Henry C. Adams.

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., September 10, 1886.

[We had already put in type an expression of our sincere regret for the confusion into which we had fallen, when the above came to hand. That the mistake in identity was one which others have committed, does not diminish that regret. The object of Prof. H. C. Adams's classification was, we understood, to suggest what industries could with expediency be interfered with by the State in a manner to reduce their profits. It appears that he did not mean that such interference should take the form of taxation.—Ed. Nation.]

HIS OWN MEDICINE FOR THE ANARCHIST.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Would it not be a short way out of trouble to give any man who announces himself an anarchist the benefit of his creed to a limited extent? Let the Government cease to exist, so far as he is concerned. Let it no longer enforce his contracts or collect his debts or protect his property or guard his life. Let him be an outlaw, for law is a part of government, and let no coroner sit on his body if it is found dead. Would there not be a real as well as a poetic justice in placing him outside the care of what he despises and seeks to destroy? B.

THE MINTING OF GOLD AND SILVER.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Kindly inform me whether any person may take gold bullion to the United States Mint and have the same coined or made into bars of standard fineness?

What charge is made?

Has it been so since the establishment of the mint?

How about silver?

Respectfully, B.

Pittsburg, Pa., August 24, 1886.

[To the first and third questions, yes. The melting charge is one-fifth of 1 per cent., or thereabouts. Silver is returnable in bars only, not in coin.—Ed. Nation.]

MR. TILDEN'S BEQUEST.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: To my letter of the 27th ultimo, referring to a plan for the Tilden library, let me add, a circulating library *was* meant, but one that would send to individuals in distant towns as many as ten or twenty books or more at a time, which could be retained, if desired, for three or six months, possibly.

This might be done in various ways: the express could be paid by the subscriber; credit could be secured by a cash deposit, by a membership based on proper limitations, by annual subscriptions, or through a local library. Similar facilities are offered by some European libraries, but I believe by none in this country.

The librarian could furnish a list of accessible books on any subject either for purchase or loan, and in other ways give most valuable aid for the thorough investigation of any subject. Many writers and speakers have not the means to purchase books. Others do not know what or where to buy. Again, as it is said "glittering generalities must go," this might be a practical recognition of a complaint, which is becoming more and more general, that the current discussions of our political and social problems contain too many inaccuracies of fact, too many hasty or narrow generalizations, too much ignorance of what has been written.—Respectfully,

Thos. P. Ballard.

Columbus, Ohio, September 6, 1886.

AGITATION AGAINST MURDER.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: During the present lull in the political world, when the old issues are dead, and the people have not yet fully warmed up to the new ones, those great social reforms about which the people are not and cannot be divided into parties, might be taken up profitably and made the subject of thorough and intelligent agitation.

Among these questions one of the foremost is the criminal law as applied to offences against the person, with the view of assuring greater certainty and swiftness in the punishment of manslaying. Although the control of this subject rests altogether with the States (at least outside of the District of Columbia and of the Territories), yet a national agitation might be useful; for it would strengthen the friends of reform in every State, and help to concentrate their efforts, and to put the adversaries of criminal-law reform in each State in the unenviable light of championing the cause of murder.

I have for a long time observed and maintained that the practical impunity of genteel criminals throughout the country, and more especially in the Southwest, does not flow so much from an unhealthy public sentiment, from a mawkish sentiment in favor of the unhappy prisoner, or from a barbarous sympathy with his crime, as it does from the pernicious influence of a class, which class is none other than the criminal bar—the lawyers practising in the criminal courts.

You know how, in the discussion of the tariff or of subsidies, one man largely interested on the side of protection or "encouragement" wields more influence than ten or a hundred men who are simply consumers or taxpayers; because the interest of each of these is so small that they cannot afford to waste time, effort, or money for an object which is common to them with all the rest of the community. It is so with laws governing the punishment of crime. The man who makes his living by defending murderers and other enemies of society has a keen professional and pecuniary interest in so shaping legislation as to give him the advantage in the fight—at least in rendering the conviction of guilty men slow enough to give plenty of time for the payment of fees. The great public, on the other side, has only a languid interest in the maintenance of justice and the resulting security of human life and limb. What is everybody's business is nobody's business.

The worst miscarriages of justice in murder cases, within my observation, have been brought about, not by juries, but by judges, appellate courts, and pardoning governors. These are more amenable to an improved statute law than juries drawn from the people; hence the remedy of reforms in the statute law is not desperate or futile.

There should be a national association for criminal-law reform, holding yearly conventions, spreading information, and directing discussion on the subject; and from it projects of reform should proceed, to be laid before the State Legislatures and before Congress as the lawmaker for the District of Columbia.

The subjects to be discussed, and as to which reform is needful, are in my opinion the following:

The mode of empanelling juries, and particularly the admission of "bystanders," and the challenge for having "formed or expressed an opinion."

The continuance of causes on the mere demand of the accused, based on his own affidavit.

The definition of insanity, as an excuse for crime; the proof of such provocations as adultery, seduction, etc.

The definition of self-defence in cases of homicide.

The allowance of new trials and of writs of errors or appeals.

The pardoning power: its restriction or regulation.

In saying that the practitioners at the criminal bar occupy about the same position in the State Legislature, when a code of criminal procedure comes up, as a protected manufacturer or subsidized steamship-owner does in Congress, I did not state the full force of the fact; for the latter have generally access to the lobby only, and count but few of their number among the Senators and Representatives, while the "criminal lawyers" often make up the majority of one or of even both houses at the State capitols. Hence, a remedy for the defective laws under which society now suffers can only be brought about under the pressure of a fierce agitation from outside. Mr. Editor, could not your paper begin such an agitation? L. N. D.

Louisville, Ky., September 9, 1886.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Notes.

TICKNOR & Co.'s fall and winter announcements include holiday editions of Byron's 'Childe Harold' and Scott's 'Lay of the Last Minstrel,' and of Mrs. Browning's 'Sonnets from the Portuguese,' with decorative designs by L. S. Ipsen; 'Persia and the Persians,' by S. G. W. Benjamin, with numerous illustrations; 'The Virginia Campaign of General Pope in 1862,' being the second volume of papers read before the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts; 'Recollections of Eminent Men; and Other Papers,' by the late Edwin P. Whipple, with a new portrait, and a memorial address by the Rev. C. A. Bartol; 'Self-Consciousness of Noted Persons,' by Senator Morrill of Vermont; 'Genius in Sunshine and in Shadow,' by M. M. Ballou; 'Confessions and Criticisms,' by Julian Hawthorne; 'Stories of Art and Artists,' by Clara Erskine Clement; 'Mural Painting,' by Frederic Crowninshield; 'Safe Building,' by Louis De Coppet Berg; 'Stories and Sketches,' by John Boyle O'Reilly; 'The Minister's Charge,' by W. D. Howells; 'Rankell's Remains,' by Barrett Wendell; 'A Romantic Young Lady,' by Robert Grant; 'Steadfast,' by Rose Terry Cooke; 'A Muramasa Blade,' by Louis Wertheimer; 'Agnes Surriage,' by Edwin L Bynner; 'Songs and Satires,' by James Jeffrey Roche; and a new volume of poems by Nora Perry.

George Routledge & Sons will begin during the present month a new illustrated edition of Victor Hugo's 'Les Misérables' in five large octavo volumes. The translation is that of Sir Lascelles Wraxall, but the expurgated chapters have been restored. Four hundred engravings after designs by leading French artists (Hugo among them) will be interspersed with the text. The De Vinne Press will have the manufacture of this work, which promises to be of great typographical beauty. "Fantine," of course, leads the series.

The Life of Abraham Lincoln which has been in preparation for sixteen years by John George Nicolay and John Hay, the President's confidential secretaries, will form a leading feature in the *Century* for 1886-87. It will be freely illustrated—in the main, realistically. The interest excited by the *Century's* war papers promises to be thus long continued, and in the very section where a just knowledge of the author of the Emancipation Proclamation is so desirable.

W. S. Gottsberger has in press a new translation of Feuillet's 'Romance of a Poor Young Man,' now virtually out of print in this country. It has been made by J. Henry Hager, translator of 'La Morte' ('Aliette').

'Lyrical Poems,' by Emily Thornton Charles, and 'Red Beauty,' by W. O. Stoddard, are in the press of J. B. Lippincott Co.

Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish 'The Bow of Orange Ribbon,' by Mrs. Amelia E. Barr; 'He Fell in Love with his Wife,' by E. P. Roe; and 'Blue Jackets of '61,' a history of the navy in the civil war, by a grandson of J. S. C. Abbot.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will publish 'A Century of Electricity,' by Prof. T. C. Mendenhall.

"Of important measures of legislation, the last two years have been singularly barren. Only the Presidential Succession Bill and the Oleomargarine Bill have ripened into laws." With this statement Mr. Edward McPherson introduces the new volume of his indispensable 'Handbook of Politics' for 1886 (Washington: J. J. Chapman). Nevertheless, the chronicler must take account of proceedings as well as of results, and hence he tells what was done about "the Electoral Count Bill, pending since 1872; the Interstate Commerce Bill, pending since 1880; the Common School Bill, pending since 1884; the Supplementary Anti-Mormon Bill; the Supplementary Anti-Chinese Bill; the repeal of the Preemption, Timber-Culture, and Desert-Lands Acts; the Dakota and Washington Territory Bill; the Mexican War-Pension Bill; the Alcoholic Liquor Traffic Commission Bill; the Northern Pacific 'Land-Grant' forfeiture"—matters as to which inaction is not equally culpable. The silver question, the tariff bills, the Fitz-John Porter Bill, the toothless attacks on the Civil-Service Act, the labor votes, the Morrison surplus resolution, the President's vetoes, sundry judicial decisions (as in the Virginia coupon cases)—these topics also are appropriately followed up and recorded.

'The Medical and Surgical Directory and Register of the United States,' published in Detroit, Mich., by R. L. Polk & Co., gives every evidence of the care and labor, truly to be called stupendous, which the editors declare they have bestowed upon it. Such a work has never before been compiled, and the undertaking involved every species of obstacle and discouragement. To verify the statements of the physicians who answered the appeal for information; to supply facts which were withheld; to prevent duplication from the fact of more than one address in the case of males, from exchanging the single state for the married in the case of females; and, finally, to overcome the typographical liability to error, certainly called for an extraordinary degree of conscientiousness and patience. Nearly 80,000 persons are enumerated—once under the State and town in which they practise, and once in a bare alphabetical finding-list. The school to which they belong is indicated, with their educational training, and a real service is done to those who wish to discriminate, by showing that such a one returned no report concerning graduation, or attended lectures but did not graduate, or "claims to have graduated, but the records do not show that a diploma was granted to any one bearing the name." We have no doubt that the medical profession will see that the publishers of this important work receive such support as to warrant its constant revision and reissue from year to year.

We have received a second edition of Mr. W. M. Griswold's 'Directory of Writers for the Literary Press in the United States' (New York: J. W. Christopher). Though it contains all the names of the first edition, with additions and corrections, nevertheless it does not repeat particulars which called for no change, so that the first edition is a necessity in connection with the second, which might therefore rather be called a supplement. The slight change of form is a disadvantage, but has been adopted, we fancy, to bring the work into uniformity with the Q. P. Indexes. The useful index to post-office addresses, topics, etc., is not repeated, but we have in its place a handy list of authors recently dead. We observe that the number of authors recorded has grown from 350 to 596. Mr. Griswold, whose editorial address is 206 Delaware Avenue, Washington, D. C., desires to be notified of errors or omissions.

Mr. Griswold, by the way, has changed the name of his monthly *Index* to that of *Continuous Index*, "in order to call attention to its most distinctive feature, viz.: its *cross-reference* system, which is *continuous*, in that each number, while complete in itself, is also an index (to a large extent) to all previous numbers; and *cumulative*, in that, under every subject-entry, there is a reference to all other *allied* subjects."

The 'Systematic Catalogue of the Public Library of the City of the Milwaukee' is a work which goes counter to the best teaching and example of the progressive body to which Mr. Klas August Linderfelt belongs. The main excuse offered for the system adopted—the convenience of adding supplements—is to our mind no excuse at all; and the six volumes of the Wisconsin State Historical Society's catalogue offer a convincing argument to the contrary. The late S. B. Noyes's 'Catalogue of the Brooklyn Library' is immeasurably superior to Mr. Linderfelt's—the one combining the dictionary and classification schemes, the other discarding the dictionary (and frequently the alphabetical) arrangement altogether. The numerous indexes increase rather than mitigate the defectiveness of the plan, for as there are no double entries the classes are liable to be misleadingly incomplete. The table of contents shows only the main divisions—a fatal error. In short, this Catalogue, though well printed and, so far as we have tested it, carefully and accurately executed, is, like the 'Classified Catalogue of the St. Louis Mercantile Library,' a monument of misdirected labor.

The "Bosphorus Edition" of Edmondo de Amicis's 'Constantinople' (G. P. Putnam's Sons) has not quite an Oriental splendor, yet is distinguished from earlier issues of this translation by a large number of woodcut and process illustrations taken over from the French and printed on separate leaves. They are not always pertinent to the text, and the best of them make one feel how much more valuable a single photograph from the life would be. In short, while the book is to a certain extent embellished by them, the delightful text could have spared them.

In the reprint of Miss Jewett's 'Deephaven' for the "Riverside Pocket Series" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) we are introduced to a very taking form of book, with stiff cloth covers of a pale green. A series will follow, from Hawthorne, James, Warner, Bishop, Bret Harte, Bishop, Lathrop, Deming, etc.

The "Merchant of Venice," 'Religio Medici,' and 'Voyages in Search of the Northwest Passage' (from Hakluyt), and Pepys's Diary (a first part, the whole being promised, following Lord Braybrooke's edition, of course), are the four latest numbers in "Cassell's National Library," which is well sustained by Prof. Morley.

The *Forum* has rounded out its first volume of 615 pages. As if to be in keeping with the name of this magazine, the titles of the several articles are frequently given an interrogative form, quite after the manner of debating societies. Thus, the reader is asked—"Shall We Muzzle the Anarchists?" "Are We in Danger of Revolution?" "Is Labor a Commodity?" "What Rights Have Laborers?" "Shall an Eight-Hour System be Adopted?" "Is Romanism a Baptized Paganism?" "From Puritanism—Whither?" "Should the State Teach Religion?" "Shall Our Laws be Enforced?" "Would We Do It Again?" "Vulcan, or Mother Earth?" "Do We Need a Metallic Currency?" As will be seen, some of these questions have all the piquancy and mystery of conundrums. Five authors contribute to the series, "How I Was Educated." There is no lack of prominent names among the writers for this volume.

The fifth volume (new series) of the *Critic* calls for no special mention. Its leading articles, if they may be so designated, have had the usual diversity, and a few additions have been made to the series called "Authors at Home"—Lowell, Parkman, Leland, and J. A. Harrison being thus described.

Science of September 10 produces promptly a map of the Charleston earthquake, with "coseismal lines" for the even minutes after 9 P. M. of August 31. The resulting ellipses suggest the concentric circles of the pebble flung into still water. The central ellipse stretches from the Georgia boundary of South Carolina to the Virginia border of North Carolina, and its main axis is measurably parallel with the coast.

Timely articles in the *Journal* of the Military Service Institution for September are "The Apache Problem," by Gen. George Crooke, and "Apa-

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

che Campaign Notes," by Lieut. J. S. Pettit, who adds pen-and-ink sketches, among which one remarks the difficult "belt of Indian country looking across Guadalupe Cañon into Mexico."

Apropos of our recent note on a paper favoring the enactment of flogging in Pennsylvania for wife-beaters, the editor of the Philadelphia *Polyclinic* calls our attention to a paper describing scenes at the whipping-post in Newcastle, Del., which appeared in that journal for July. He adds to the conclusions reached by the writers (two physicians) adverse to the practice, this remark: "It is, I think, necessary to bear in mind that the cessation of charges for wife-beating, which was said to follow the enactment of the law punishing the crime by whipping, may be and probably is due to the fact that wives are unwilling to subject their husbands to the extreme disgrace which whipping brings with it."

M. Eugène Müntz, Taine's successor as a lecturer in the Paris School of Fine Arts, writes thus to an American friend: "The publisher of my 'Raphael,' M. Hachette, declares himself satisfied with the reception which the new edition has met with both at home and abroad. I am now at work on a new edition of my 'Renaissance in the Time of Charles VIII. (1483-1498).' My purpose is to expand one volume to two, though not passing beyond the limits of the fifteenth century. It is no small task, and will cost me a good deal of time. You will also learn with interest that our École des Beaux Arts has gained an important enlargement by adding to itself the adjoining Hôtel de Chimay. The space at command for the display of our models and collections will now be doubled. The institution has also received from an aged lady a legacy of three million francs 'pour encouragements aux élèves.' I have given up all idea of visiting Italy this year, and, aside from a September excursion to Germany, shall abide in Paris."

Mr. F. Marion Crawford's 'Roman Singer' has just been published in a French translation under the title, 'Un Chanteur romain' (Paris: Dentu). The form into which the author has thrown the story seems especially to charm the critic of the *Débats*, who writes of the book with much praise.

The King of Italy has recently caused an edition of the 'Divina Commedia' to be published which will have great interest for students of Dante. The text is accompanied by a hitherto unpublished Latin commentary by Stefano Talice, a scholar of the fifteenth century. The manuscript was completed by the author himself in the autumn of 1474, and not far from this date he used the commentary in reading and explaining the poem at the court of Saluzzo before the Marquis Ludovico II. and probably Joanna, the daughter of William VIII., of Montferrat, and before the beautiful and charming Margaret, the sister of that Gaston de Foix who was slain at the battle of Ravenna. The manuscript is preserved in the library of the King at Turin, and the present publication has been made under the direction of Signor Vincenzo Promis, librarian of the King, and Signor Carlo Negroni, of the commission of ancient texts. The King has caused the following dedication to his son to be placed at the beginning of the volume: "S. M. Umberto I.—Re d'Italia—Nell'ordinare la pubblicazione—Di questo antico commento dantesco—Lo volle dedicato—Al suo figlio diletto—Vittorio Emanuele—In premio del suo amore agli studi—E perchè nel divino poema—Fortifichi la mente—Ed educhi il cuore—Al culto della patria letteratura."

The second part of the 'Allgemeiner Handatlas' of Richard Andrees (Leipzig: Velhagen & Klasing; New York: Westermann) contains beautiful maps of Silesia, Pomerania, Western Germany, Southwestern and Northeastern France, Spain, and Portugal, the Atlantic States of North America as far south as Georgia, South America (with numerous side-maps), and the West Indies in detail. The scale is generous, and the lettering, though small, very distinct.

N. V. Mushketoff has just published, in St. Petersburg, a large and important volume entitled 'Turkestan: a Geological and Orographical Description.' It contains a very minute description of this region, which has so recently come into the possession of Russia, and is founded upon data obtained by the author during a period of six years which he spent in travelling over it, from 1874 to 1880. The first part is devoted to a review of the literature of the subject, from the most ancient times to the present day, including the most recent researches, which are so well set forth in the great work of Élisée Reclus. The second part is devoted to a description of the Turkestan or Aral basin. The author begins by an explanation of the road from Orenburg to Samarcand, to which he devotes one chapter; this is followed by the western hill country of Tan-Shani, the valleys of Ferghana, the mountain districts of Pamir, and the Amu-Darya to Petro-Alexandrovsk. The present volume includes a description of the twelve-days' march through the Kyzyl-kum, from Petro-Alexandrovsk to Kazalinsk, on the full-flowing Syr-Darya. The work is illustrated with forty-two drawings, plates, and maps.

—The September *Century* has a timely article upon Liszt, with two good portraits, and well-illustrated papers upon the Aquarium at Naples, Ballooning, and the Arts of Persia. In the last, Mr. Benjamin succeeds with a very difficult subject for a popular audience. "Chancellorsville" is the central subject of the war papers, and the campaign is illustrated by personal reminiscences from officers who held important commands in the national army. Gen. Pleasanton tells of the manner in which Hooker's strong strategy in the preliminary movements changed to doubt and weakness when his army was in contact with the enemy. The article may also be regarded as a vindication of the claim of the author to a leading and decisive part in the brilliant episode of the great battle which made Hazel Hill a famous name in military story. Gen. Howard recounts the attack of Stonewall Jackson upon the Eleventh Corps, and repels the accusations of cowardice which were once so freely cast upon that organization. He circumstantially details the preparations made for resisting the flank attack, and the depletion of the reserves by Hooker's orders just before the storm burst upon them. He contends that he and his subordinates did all that was practicable, and impliedly argues that, more being allotted to them to do than was reasonably possible for their numbers, the responsibility must rest with the commander of the whole army, whose total forces were largely superior to those of his adversary. Mr. Bates gives us reminiscences of Gen. Hooker's revisiting the field in 1876, and the defence of his conduct which Hooker then made in the presence of the companions who followed him over the historic ground. Col. Jackson contributes an account of Gen. Sedgwick's successful assault on the heights above Fredericksburg while the battle at Chancellorsville was raging. This whole series of papers may perhaps be properly considered as vindicatory of personal reputations more than contributory to the general history of the war.

—The English Dialect Society's latest issues are Dr. A. J. Ellis's 'Report on Dialectical Work from May, 1885, to May, 1886,' and Part 2 (G to Z) of a 'Glossary of Words used in the County of Chester' (London: Trübner). Dr. Ellis exhibits with much particularity the method by which he has collected material for the dialectic mapping of England on a phonetic classification. By next year the map and the accompanying discussion in a popular form will, it is hoped, be laid before the public. The Chester Glossary is full and readable, and offers many points of curious interest. Our slang phrase "a game leg" is recalled by *gammy*, 'imperfect, diseased' ("He's very bad; he's getten a gammy leg"). *Gradely*, 'proper, decent,' as, "a gradely woman," might well have survived in literary usage. *Guess* is defined, 'to form an opinion,' and we are told that "the idiom, 'I leave you to guess,' meaning 'You can form your own opinion,' is in very constant use." A racy idiom is *hang choice*, 'no difference, one as bad as the other.' A child's first lesson-book, called 'Reading Made Easy,' becomes in the mouths of the users *Reedimadazy*. Reynard the fox "is frequently spoken of as *Mister Reynolds*." "We have," says the compiler, Mr. Robert Holland, "a saying that 'a *green winter* makes a fat churchyard,' on the supposition that warm winters are unseasonable, and therefore unhealthy. The statistics of the Registrars of Deaths, however, show conclusively that this popular idea is without foundation." Another expressive proverb, "Its aizy howdin deawn t' *latch* when nobody poos at string," means that "anything is easy of accomplishment when no opposition is offered; but it is more generally applied to a woman who, never having had an offer of marriage, boasts about remaining single." It may not be superfluous to quote further: "The latch, on the inside of the door, has a leather thong or piece of string fastened to it; the string is then passed through a hole in the door, so that the latch can be lifted from the outside by pulling at the string." A fast vanishing custom of *lifting* is described—a mode of household begging on Easter Monday and Tuesday, when the mistress and master of the house respectively find a garlanded chair at the foot of the staircase or in the breakfast-room, in which they must sit and be "heaved" slightly from the ground by the domestics, and pay largesse therefor. Not unknown on this side of the Atlantic is the "custom in country places for old women to comfort themselves in church by sucking *mint-drops*. In years gone by, the smell of peppermint in Mobberley Church on Sunday afternoon used to be quite overpowering."

—*Les Lettres et les Arts* for August (Charles Scribner's Sons) is the most seriously valuable number of the *revue* that has yet appeared. The principal artistic attraction is undoubtedly in the original drawings of Prudhon, reproduced with such excellent effect to accompany the article of M. Henri Bouchot, "Marie-Louise et Prudhon," in which, with many digressions, the writer tells the story of the magnificent wedding gift of the city of Paris to the young Empress; the complete *toilette*, as it was called, or furniture for her dressing-room, in silver gilt, executed from the designs of the artist. M. José-Maria de Heredia tells something about the life and works of the sculptor Ernest Christophe, in a very sympathetic and attractive manner. The article is illustrated by a fine full-page etching by Boilvin of Christophe's bronze group, "La Fatalité," exhibited last year. But the most important article in the *revue* is the long and very interesting paper of M. Eugène Müntz, "La Tapisserie à l'époque de Louis XII.," which, with its photogravures of tapestries from private collections not open to the public, is a most valuable contribution to the history both of art and of literature, as well as an exquisitely finished piece of literary work in itself. "Le Cavalier polonais au XVIIe siècle," which is signed Capitaine Kudelka, is said in a note to have been communicated to the *revue* by Prince Czartoryski, together with the designs which accompany it, and

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

which represent arms and armor of the period preserved in the Czartoryski collection at Cracow. It is a very vivid sketch of the Polish army two hundred years ago, or rather of that part of the army composed of the nobles, and it begins and ends with a characteristic historic scene related in such a way as to bring out all the picturesque and barbaric details in the most striking manner. The paper of Dr. J. Renaut, "L'Hypnotisme," is a very serious and sober study of the subject, without any attempt to penetrate to its inner nature, but giving a certain number of facts by means of which he tries to show the connection between the hypnotic state and ordinary sleep. The most interesting part of the paper, indeed, is what the author has to say of sleep and dreams, which will probably be entirely new and surprising to most readers. It is illustrated by a fine portrait of Dr. Charcot, the famous director of the Salpêtrière, and by several photogravures of patients under hypnotic influence. M. Leconte de Lisle has a long and powerful poem, "La Mort du moine," and M. Émile Pouvillon a charming but sad little sketch, "Dans les feuilles." The customary lightness and gayety of the *revue* is this time all in the article of M. Francisque Sarcey, who evidently holds his dignity very cheap, or he would not have written "Le Divan rouge," in which he gayly treats his readers to a version of his very unideal proposal to Sarah Bernhardt—a proposal which, as he kindly informs us, had no result. A captivating full-page portrait of the great actress accompanies the article.

—Edgar Bauer, the brother of the ultra-radical Bible critic and erratic historico-political philosopher, Bruno Bauer, died last month at Hanover, at the age of sixty-five. Nearly half a century ago the two brothers were favorite apostles of revolutionary ideas in state and church. They were persecuted by the Prussian Government, and some of their writings suppressed. Edgar boldly defended his brother's cause, and his 'Der Streit der Kritik mit Kirche und Staat' caused him to be imprisoned for four years in the fortress of Magdeburg, where he continued to labor with his pen, writing radical history. The amnesty proclaimed by Frederick William IV. on the outbreak of the Revolution of 1848 restored him to freedom, but the victory of their own ideas soon drove the restlessly combative Bauers into the opposite camp, Edgar surpassing Bruno in thoroughness of facing around. For a time he took up the defence of the Schleswig-Holstein cause against Denmark, and subsequently defended the right of the Danish crown against the Duchies. His Neo Hegelianism did not prevent him from editing, jointly with a strictly orthodox bishop, the *Kirchliche Blätter* and the *Christlich-politische Jahrbücher*. After the war of 1870-71 he edited at Hanover several journals issued in the separatistic Guelph interest. As an author he was much less successful than his brother, who maintained his position as a leader of thought till his death in 1882.

THE ARCHÆOLOGIST OF ARTISTS.

Lorenz Alma Tadema: His Life and Works, by George Ebers. From the German by Mary J. Safford. W. S. Gottsberger.

If the first requisite of good biographical writing is sympathy with the subject of the biography, then Ebers had a very strong point in his favor in undertaking to write the biography of Alma Tadema. But the biographer's equipment does not stop here. One thing more is required—a mind that judges; that judges lovingly, perhaps, but that judges nevertheless. There exist, to be sure, admirable people, in the story of whose lives the line of demarcation between biography and eulogy would be very faint. But these people are so rare that the world persistently prefers in biographical writing at least the outward semblance of dispassionateness.

Dispassionateness, however, Ebers frankly disclaims. He writes of a hero, and warns us at the outset that we are to hear of nothing else. Now if Ebers were a literary man, no matter how great, and were nothing more, our interest in his eulogy of a given painter would be great only in proportion to our confidence in his artistic perception, and his power of telling us what he sees. But the conjuncture in the present case is a far more striking one. What gives Ebers his especial position is not his literary ability, but his repute as an archæologist possessed of a literary gift. What gives Tadema his especial position is not his ability to paint, great as that is, but his repute as a painter who knows the ancient and the mediæval world through and through. It might not be important for us to know what the literary man thinks of the painter, but it is extremely interesting to know what the archæologist thinks of the archæologist.

A few sentences will tell us very clearly what he thinks:

"His scientific perception carried him into the very heart of family life. Every garment, every ornament which had been worn by men and women, nay, even the way that the children had been clothed and educated, became familiar to him. He soon understood the arrangement of the houses so thoroughly that he could assign each utensil to its proper place—there is not a piece of furniture, not a vessel possessed by the ancients of which he does not own specimens or copies. The same remark may be made of musical instruments, and no living man knows better how they were used by the ancients. He collected every scrap of information that has reached our day about social pleasures in Egypt, Rome, and Hellas" (pp. 31, 32).

"There is no bronze or marble monument, no wall-painting, no vase-picture, no mosaic, no work of the ancient potter's, stone-cutter's, or goldsmith's which he has not studied and placed in the treasury of his knowledge. So at last he could not help feeling as much at home in ancient as in modern times" (pp. 32, 33).

"Tadema has often been called the archæologist of artists, and not unjustly, for he is more familiar with the scenes of ancient life he depicts than many a scientist [surely Ebers should have written *than any scientist*]; but his knowledge is as free from the dust of books as the astronomy of the desert Arab who has learned to find his way by the firmament over his head, because the mute, eternal wanderers of the sky point out his path through the darkness and adorn the cool, gracious night, which is far dearer to him than the scorching glare of day" (pp. 33, 34).

"Gay and untrammelled as his ancients themselves, he stands before the easel, and if the picture he creates, both in detail and as a whole, is as thoroughly and faultlessly antique as though he had summoned to his aid a whole arsenal of learned paraphernalia, he has done nothing except recall to mind the costume, house, utensils, garden, and room of a dear friend, to whose home he has often invited himself as a guest, and where he has looked around him with open eyes" (p. 34).

"He has obtained an intellectual citizenship among the ancients, and it is by virtue of having become one of them that he can represent their life with such peerless reality and truth" (p. 35).

"The viewer of his paintings may be sure that everything they show him accurately represents a past reality" (p. 40).

This is extremely interesting; for it stamps with the sanction of a professed archæologist the popular estimate of Tadema's archæology. That "the picture he creates is, both in detail and as a whole, thoroughly and faultlessly antique" is precisely what the public thinks; and nothing else in Ebers's biography is of so much importance to it as this repeated and emphasized voucher. The gist of the book lies here, and the reviewer must therefore address himself to this point. The limits of space will make it necessary to omit all discussion of Tadema's Egyptian and mediæval archæology, and to confine the examination (even here brief) to three of the best-known paintings of classical subjects, the "Sculpture Gallery in Ancient Rome" (given in a woodcut opposite p. 68), the "Picture Gallery in Ancient Rome" (given opposite p. 70), and the "Sappho" (not here given).

The first is useful as showing us Tadema's method. A group of people—one or two of them (including the sculptor's slave-attendant) with typical Roman features, one other certainly with a face such as no Roman had—are admiring a new vase. The accessories of the studio are copies of existing remains, *e. g.*, the Infant Hercules of the Naples Museum, with the pedestal there supporting him, the whole being raised above the bystanders' heads upon the sculptured drum of a column from Ephesus, now in the British Museum; a table from Pompeii; the Pericles bust, of the Vatican; the head, foreshoulders, and forelegs of the horse of the bronze Alexander of Naples; the seated Agrippina of the Capitoline Museum, etc. There is in all this a promise of care. In the Picture Gallery the accessories are again taken from existing remains. The Medea from Pompeii appears in a panel, and makes a stately figure on the wall. Under her, however, the name reads, not ΜΗΔΕΙΑ, but ΜΕΔΕΑ, a combination of Latin spelling and Greek letters such as Greek and Roman never saw. The names upon the folding panels of a Pompeian painting of the sacrifice of Iphigenia go still further than this, and exhibit the astounding spellings ΙΦΙGENIA for ΙΦΙΓΕΝΕΙΑ, and CALKAS for the Greek ΚΑΛΧΑΣ or the Latin CALCHAS. But one spelling more naïve than these has fallen under the reviewer's eye—the spelling by which, at the foot of a bronze relief offered for sale some years ago by a well-known firm in New York, a French man of art had displayed his Greek by Frenchifying what we know as Odysseus into the delicious form ΥΛΑΥΣΣΕ. So much for the trustworthiness of Tadema's archæology in so simple a matter as the spelling of Greek names. As regards matters Roman, it will suffice to say that the two prominent men among the visitors have their togas put on for them by an order of arrangement the exact reverse of that which was in vogue in ancient Italy, and much as if one should paint a Londoner of to-day with his frock-coat buttoned up behind. And this is one of the pictures of which Ebers says (p. 70) that "each new study of their rich details bestows a fresh pleasure."

Let us pass to the "Sappho," a work full of taking points: marble of which, if of any, Ebers's general eulogy of Tadema's marble might be accepted—"he penetrated all the mysteries of this wonderful stone, and learned to represent it new and weather-beaten, in monotone and variegated, in the brightest sunlight and the deepest shadow, with such fidelity to nature that the critic's searching gaze cannot distinguish the painted marble in his pictures from the genuine" (a statement which caps the familiar anecdote that real horses in antiquity were deceived into neighing by the painted horse of Apelles); far reaches of sea and sky, cut by the gnarled branches of an olive tree; fair maidens (of the modern Greek type) listening, and a fair youth singing to the accompaniment of his cithara. This picture, charming in composition, and faithfully rendering the character of an Ægean seacoast—in all, a piece of exquisite work—deserved a little care to make its archæology unobtrusively right. And we are at once struck by an evident intention to do this. The painting with which the cithara is decorated is archaic, as befits the time. Nevertheless, in front of the reading-desk on which Sappho leans, stands, poised upon a sphere, a winged and wreath-bearing Victory that could not possibly have been found till centuries after Sappho sang her last lyric. The inscriptions upon the marble

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

seats, bearing the names of the maidens of Sappho's *salon*, promise, however, something exceptionally accurate. Tadema has evidently been getting up Greek epigraphy. The extraordinary spellings which we have seen above are left far behind, and what we now find would easily pass itself off as the painstaking spelling of a dusty book. The letters are clearly archaic, and the digamma, which here begins the name of Anactoria of Miletus, does not grow on every bush, and is always an imposing sight. Still, we must venture to test this new learning.

As Tadema's scene is laid upon the island of Lesbos, we may naturally expect to find the strong Lesbic individuality shining out in the language and in the form of the inscriptions. We remark, therefore, with some degree of amazement the scope which our artist has assigned to the Panhellenic influence of Athens at so early a period as the close of the seventh century B. C. In regard to the forms of the letters, we might have expected him, as the Lesbic inscriptions do not carry us back to so remote an age, either to reproduce the oldest known type of the alphabet in use on the Asiatic coast, or to have recourse to something like the original Greek type as it is fairly represented in the oldest inscriptions of Thera and Melos. Instead of this it is perfectly evident that he has simply copied the oldest form of the *Attic* alphabet—not alone because the forms are uniformly those found in the Old Attic inscriptions, but because the shapes of the letter *lambda* (V, with the angle below, instead of above, Λ) and of *rho* (R, with the appended line) are decisive in removing the alphabet from all connection with the Asiatic coast. A reconstruction of the old Lesbic or the original Greek alphabet would furthermore have given *theta* the form of a circle with a point in the centre, as in the oldest known Asiatic-Æolic inscription, or at most a circle with the St. Andrew's cross within, surely not a circle with the Greek or upright cross, as Tadema has it. The digamma in ϜANAKTOPIA is, however, an inconsistency even from the Attic point of view, as this letter does not occur in Attic inscriptions of any period; neither does it, for that matter, in any Lesbic inscription. The artist brought it over, probably, from a related word in a Laconian inscription, and played it in here as a pleasant archaism. Finally, as regards the language itself, the word MILΕΣΙΑ (= Μιλησία) alone would prove that no attempt was made to use word-forms of the Æolic dialect. The Æolic form of the city name Μίλητος is Μίλλατος, as the grammarians amply attest and as we might expect, and the corresponding adjective form would be, not ΜΙΛΕΣΙΑ, but ΜΙΛΑΑΣΙΑ.

Now a poetical treatment of archæology is wholly reasonable, and may, as in the work of Albert Moore, give greater charm and satisfaction than any accurate archæology has yet attained to. But an archæology that gives us monstrous spellings and ludicrous costumes—an archæology that presents us a Victory of the decadence as synchronous with an archaic painting of the year 600 or earlier, is no more pleasing and no more defensible than an archæology that should offer to us a Frenchman of the sixteenth century arrayed in doublet, jerkin, and trunk hose, surmounting reversed trousers of the year 1886, and capped with a silk hat. Such archæology has no *raison d'être;* and one cannot help suspecting that our English cousins who tell us that Tadema has all antiquity put away in pigeon-holes in his studio, and can produce you anything at a moment's notice, are unexacting in such matters, and that if Tadema had set up his studio in New York instead of London, he would have had either less reputation as an archæologist, or more archæology.

So much for Tadema's "faultlessness in details." But there is something else lacking, something more vital than the position, so to speak, of the buttons on the coat—the spirit of ancient life. Something is indeed caught, and admirably caught, of the spirit which reached its fullest expression under a Nero or a Domitian. But there was another Rome which Tadema either has not felt or does not care to study. If by a single work of art one wished to give a young student a conception of Roman life under the Empire, one would send him, not to Tadema, but to Walter Pater's 'Marius the Epicurean.' Nothing that Tadema feels is there lacking—not clear air, not far horizons, not blue water, not the splendor of marbles and jewels, not brilliant men and women; but there is something there, as there was at Rome, upon which our painter, despite his "loving appreciation of every emotion of the beautiful and natural lives" of "his kindred" the Greek and the Roman, has never opened his eyes.

And now, to return from the eulogized to the eulogizer, it would be impossible, even if one had begun with no opinion in the matter, to close Ebers's book without a deep conviction that the work of one who can so unreservedly guarantee the work of another as having the very qualities which it lacks, cannot itself be trustworthy. It does not, however, fall within the province of the present review to do more than suggest the importance of such a question to any one who is in the habit of getting his impressions of Egyptian, Greek, and Roman life and society from Prof. Ebers.

PACKARD'S FIRST LESSONS IN ZOÖLOGY.

First Lessons in Zoölogy. Adapted for use in schools. By A. S. Packard, M.D., Ph.D., Professor of Zoölogy and Geology in Brown University. Pp. 290; 266 figures. (American Science Series, Elementary Course.) Henry Holt & Co. 1886.

LIKE the other volumes of the series, this is handsomely printed and profusely illustrated, most of the figures being not only correct but clear and artistically attractive. The Introduction discusses briefly some general questions (the Differences between Animals and Plants, Classification, etc.) which would perhaps have been more fully comprehended at the end of the volume; certainly the beginner is not capable of modifying the statement on page 9 that "a family is composed of a genus, and varieties are composed of individuals." The physiological chemist will learn with surprise that "gluten is a sticky substance . . . like macaroni," that animal and vegetable protoplasm are "fundamentally alike for [because] when strongly heated or allowed to decay they both smell badly" (p. 2), and that (p. 6) only "under certain circumstances do plants exhale carbonic acid"—the presumably essential concomitant process of oxygen-absorption being wholly ignored. Admitting the substantial correctness of the page on "Geographical Distribution," the opening sentence is not only without significance, but positively misleading, unless some such word as *natural* is understood before *assemblages;* yet the way in which a natural assemblage is formed is not obvious to the unlearned reader and is nowhere explained in this work.

The body of the volume takes up, approximately according to rank, various animals from amœba to man. The author recognizes the practical difficulties of beginning the study of either the animal kingdom or the vertebrate branch with the very lowest groups, but advises that a fish (perch or minnow) be first examined, "so that the student may have before him a standard by which to compare the lower forms"; yet, at the bottom of page 8, where this advice is first offered, there is at least room for the inference that the fish is not to be examined until *after* the "jellyfish, starfish, clam, lobster, and insect." Now a standard, to be most useful, should be either an intermediate, generalized form like the salamander, or low and simple like the lamprey (the lancelet being out of the question for beginners), or familiar, like the frog, fowl, or some small quadruped. The ordinary teleost is none of these, but a highly specialized creature, with many, complex, and peculiar parts; the catfish would be far easier for the beginner, and, indeed, the devotion of an entire page to the figure of the perch's skeleton, with its sixty-three components, nearly all unfamiliar and having technical names, is a good example of the many ways in which the present work contravenes the practice of successful modern teachers, and the principles set forth (though perhaps not clearly enough to be followed) in the preface.

Contrary to the opening paragraph, an "epitome collection" usually contains examples of *all* the classes, and the most elementary book for systematic study should figure the squid as a class-representative, and ordinal types like the manatee, hyrax, sphenodon, ray, alligator, white ant, dragon-fly, centipede, and spider. There are fully five vacant pages at the ends of chapters, and still more space might have been found for the missing forms by omitting, for example, one dipnoan, the young or adult angler, and most of the kangaroos. Something, too, is needed on viviparous sharks and on the interesting ray-eggs, so common at the seashore. There is, of course, room for difference of opinion as to general method, the selection of forms for fuller treatment, the arrangement of matter, and the choice of language, yet even in these respects an elementary work should set an example rather than be open to objection. It may at least be fairly demanded that it shall be preëminently intelligible, accurate, and free of contradictions; are these requirements met by the present volume?

Definitions of groups are confessedly difficult to frame, and perhaps have no place in an elementary work. If admitted, they ought to be fairly instructive; yet the characterization of the sub-class Ornithodelphia, as "with long, toothless jaws, like a duck's bill," could not be more unsatisfactory unless it were more extended. It is true that one genus has long, toothless jaws, but they are not in the least like a duck's bill; while in the other, although aptly named "duck-bill," the jaws are short and provided with teeth. To give such incompatible definitions in a 'First Lessons,' is like expecting a child to recognize sugar and quinine as composing a natural group of substances because they are *bitter, sweet, and pleasant to the taste.* The enumeration of the "distinguishing marks of vertebrates" omits two which are absolutely peculiar; ignores the fact that several species have but one pair of limbs and some none at all; implies that the cranium contains not only the brain, but the mouth, pharynx, eyes, ears, and nose; and affirms that the "forearms in man correspond to the forelegs of the dog." It is of no avail to reply that the author himself, if questioned categorically, would stigmatize the statements as defective, or absolutely untrue; he has undertaken to instruct those who are ignorant, or at least liable to be misled. He may have the right to call all the placental mammals "docile or teachable," notwithstanding the likelihood of a troublesome inquiry respecting the "docility" of the tiger and zebra; but there is certainly a chance of confusion from the fact that another American zoölogist long ago proposed a subdivision of the same group into "Educabilia and

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Ineducabilia." While the naturalist and advanced student may know that *Amphibia* and *Batrachia* are commonly used as synonyms, the beginner will be puzzled by the expressions on pages 172 and 175; likewise by the unexplained use of *blind-worm* and *blind-snake* for the same forms, especially since they are neither worms nor snakes. In the Glossary, the Tunicates are defined as "the class of worms called Ascidians," but they are considered under vertebrates, and not even mentioned in connection with the worms. The lamprey is rightly credited with seven gill-openings on each side, but the figure shows only six. Other inconsistent statements refer to the skeletons of the ganoids, the habitats of the marsupials, and the numbers of the rodents and "hoofed quadrupeds."

Some of the teleological expositions are far from satisfactory. For all that is here stated, the fact that the horse should "nibble," while the cow merely nips, is quite as logically the *effect* as the *cause* of the difference in the teeth of the two grazing quadrupeds. Again, from what is said on pages 225–226, the uninformed but rational student would logically, yet incorrectly, infer that not even a rudimentary "collar-bone" exists in the squirrel, which "springs and jumps" better than the cat; or in man and monkeys, which "strike" even more efficiently with the pectoral limb. If, finally, the horse "affords a marked example of that process of intelligent, beneficent selection of favored, useful types which has gone on from early geological times" (p. 254), how shall the student of Sunday-school natural history account for the perpetuation of the mosquito which disturbs his rest, the shark which makes sea-bathing perilous, and the cobra which destroys not only the obdurate heathen, but the missionary in the very midst of his labors?

There are repeated comparisons with forms not yet presented, and so much defective arrangement and misleading description that the following must serve as examples: The egg of the crocodile is said to be "cylindrical"; the hypothetical ancestors of the vertebrates, though as yet limbless, are said to have "held on to their tails"; various infelicities are to be found on pages 231, 250, 171, and 121, and the concluding paragraph of chapter xviii is truly Browningian in its impressive obscurity. As an offset to so much that is faulty in style, the paragraph at the foot of page 268 had been marked for unqualified commendation as to matter and manner, when a collation with the concluding passages of the account of the anthropoid apes in Huxley's 'Vertebrates' showed that, although wholly unacknowledged, the paragraph in question has been borrowed, with but slight verbal changes and the omission of some technical terms.

The following important corrections are made for the benefit of those who may have committed themselves to the use of the present work: P. 139 and fig. 145, the caudal fin of the lancelet extends far forward *beyond* the vent, a peculiarity of this form; p. 151, the skeleton of the garpike does *not* resemble that of the perch; p. 152, the amia does *not* resemble the bass; p. 168, the polypterus is *not* a dipnoan, although this blunder has been perpetuated from the first of the present series; p. 180, the frog's intestine is *not* "nearly straight"; p. 171, eyelids do *not* occur in all amphibia; p. 183, lizards *may* lift the body well from the earth in walking; p. 263, the complete clavicle does *not* appear for the first time in the primates; *not all* primate brains are larger than those of other mammals; p. 265, some primate brains are much less convoluted than those of many other mammals; p. 270, it is not true that the hinder part of the hemispheres is unconvoluted in all the monkeys; p. 277, the human hyoid bone is *not* peculiar in being U-shaped. Finally, so far from having always five toes, as stated on p. 183, lizards vary greatly in this respect, as the author might have learned from the 'Essay on Classification,' by the great teacher to whom he owes so much.

Ordinary typographical errors are creditably infrequent, but "the fuller pronouncing Glossary," which is called a distinguishing feature of the work, is very incomplete, and teems with mistakes for which there is not a shadow of excuse. We look in vain for *amphibia*, *batrachia*, *anura*, *anadromous*, *whorl*, and *fauna*; *distal* occurs only under *proximal*; *ventricle* is a cavity of the heart only; *brain* is in neither Glossary nor Index; *lamboidal* is defined as *V-shaped*: *myriapoda* is misspelled, and wrong accents are given to *imago*, *vacuole*, *zoöphyte*, and *perennibranchiata*. That "the American Science Series" already comprises three editions of the 'Larger Zoölogy,' two of the 'Briefer Course,' and now an 'Elementary,' should be sufficient evidence of their merits. Nevertheless, a careful examination and a fair trial in the class-room have led to the belief that this commercial success is due rather to the enterprise of publishers, the lack of competition, the carelessness of critics, the ignorance and overcrowding of teachers, and the prevalent belief that, since natural history is not an "exact science," therefore its text-books need be neither clear, correct, nor even consistent.

The Last Days of the Consulate. From the French of M. Fauriel, member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Professor of Foreign Literature at the Sorbonne. Edited, with an introduction, by M. L. Lalanne. A. C. Armstrong & Son. 1886. 8vo, pp. 328.

A FEW years ago M. Lalanne, in the course of examining some papers of Condorcet, came upon a manuscript account of the events connected with the overthrow of the French Republic in 1804, in a hand unknown to him. Again in 1883, having to examine and arrange the papers of the distinguished Academician, Claude Fauriel, he found that the handwriting of his early years was identical with that of the anonymous manuscript. That Fauriel's manuscript had become mixed up with Condorcet's papers was easily explained from the fact of his intimacy with Mme. de Condorcet, and their residing in the same house at the time of her death in 1822.

The manuscript proved to be of extreme interest and value. It contains a contemporary account by an ardent republican of the most important events of a period very little known; the history of the Consulate, a sort of link between the Republic and the Empire, having generally attracted less attention than either the period which preceded or that which followed. The picture presented here of the character and government of Napoleon, and the means which he employed to establish his imperial power, is all in the line of other recent developments—the life by Lanfrey, the memoirs of Mme. de Rémusat, etc. The Emperor appears here as an unscrupulous adventurer, a man of an essentially vulgar and self-seeking personality. The picture is very likely one-sided; more is implied than is actually proved; and the apologists for Napoleon would say that, granting all that is alleged, the change of government was nevertheless a necessity of order and civilization. With all this we have nothing to do. It is, at any rate, worth while to know how the man and the events impressed a contemporary, a patriot, and a man of character and ability.

The book is in four chapters. The first, which treats of the general character of the Government of the Consulate, and the events which prepared for its overthrow, is of the most interest to general readers of history. The second describes the intrigues which prepared for the conspiracy of Pichegru and George Cadoudal, down to the arrest of Moreau. The fourth is a continuation of the second, describing the trial of the conspirators, but unfinished—breaking off abruptly in the middle of Moreau's speech. The third chapter was never written by the author, but would have been of extreme interest, treating of the death of the Duc d'Enghien, the arrest of Moreau and Pichegru, etc. For this chapter only a few memoranda existed, in connection with which the editor has drawn up a brief summary of events to connect the second and fourth chapters. The fourth chapter, by the way, comprises more than half of the entire work.

We have said that more is implied than actually proved in this book: that is, against Napoleon. The cruelty, injustice, and perfidy of the treatment of Moreau especially are by no means exaggerated. But two things should be borne in mind. First, what shocks us, who have the traditions and practices of English liberty, may in many instances be only the regular course of the administration of justice in France. The harshness of treatment was that of French law, not of the Consulate or the Empire in especial. A second point is, that it is not always possible to tell what was the work of Napoleon himself and what was that of his ministers. Rightly, however, the master is held responsible for the acts of his agents; and there was enough in these proceedings that was exceptional, even in French justice, to stamp them with infamy. The conduct of the trial, as narrated in chap. iv, was bad enough, but may have been only what was lawful in France, and at any rate is no worse than even the annals of English justice, as administered by Jeffreys, will afford a parallel to. But the trickery by which the conspiracy was engineered by the agents of the Government itself, and the innocent Moreau was entrapped, can find no justification; and it is impossible to acquit Napoleon himself of complicity in this. Moreau does not appear as a great man in these pages. While he commands our sympathetic interest, and appears to be an amiable and really patriotic person, there is a certain weakness in him; "A conscious indecision in his opinions and in his political feelings probably contributed to make them [the real conspirators] look upon him as a possible conquest to their cause, and to lead them to think that, after having won so many battles for the republic, he might at last resolve to try and win one for the restoration of the Bourbons, and thus expiate the others" (p. 73).

There is an earnest dignity in Fauriel's style, and a certain sententiousness, which has occasioned very fairly a comparison with that of Tacitus. The expression (p. 61), "that apathy in which the evils of servitude are still felt, but not its shame," is quite worthy of Tacitus. Of his power of personal characterization, we have a good example (p. 113) in Fouché, to whom Fauriel had once been secretary:

"This man, who was to accumulate upon his head every sort of scandal, and to distinguish himself in the most opposite excesses of the Revolution; he who, as a proconsul in the departments, had committed so many ferocious deeds, and had applauded those which he had only witnessed with almost delirious enthusiasm; who declared that the smoking ruins of Lyons furnished the kind of spectacle that republics need, will perhaps furnish posterity with the most striking example of the facility with which the ministers of a liberty that is cruel and extravagant can become the servile agents of degrading despotism."

The work of the editor is done with great fidelity and thoroughness. Numerous foot-notes are added, which explain the antecedents and fortunes of every person mentioned, and an appendix, containing two or three documents of importance. The translation is good and idiomatic.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

We note the following misprints: On page 38, in the foot-note, the death of Admiral Bruix should be 1805 instead of 1802: this date fixes the composition of the book as having been before March 18, 1805 (see Preface, p. vi). On page 127, line 11, we should read "6th Pluviose." On page 141, line 4, "Moreau's" should evidently be "Bonaparte's"—a change of some importance.

Lectures on the Physiology of Plants. By Sydney Howard Vines, M.A. Cambridge, England: University Press; New York: Macmillan. 1886. Pp. 710. 8vo.

THE physiology of plants has made great progress of late years, and has, like other special studies, become not a little recondite and technical. Yet it would seem that what is known of the subject might be so expounded as to be fairly intelligible and generally interesting to those not of the craft. Dr. Vines, the Reader of Botany in the University of Cambridge and the Lecturer in his own college, has undertaken this desirable exposition in lectures to his classes; and the University Press, by printing these twenty-three lectures as worked over into book form, in a handsome and handy volume, has now given the general scientific or scientifically-minded reader easy access to the principles of vegetable physiology in their present aspect. The arrangement and the presentation are admirable, the style clear and good, and the book, unlike some translations from the German into English, may be read with satisfaction. It may be commended even to the higher order of our botanical teachers, not only as an excellent model, but also for fulness of information and clear indication of the actual lines of research. Each lecture, moreover, is supplemented by a select bibliography of the topic.

In his preface the author calls attention to a point in terminology about which he seems uncertain—as well he may—whether he has taken the right course, viz.: "the use of the terms dorsal and ventral in speaking of the positions taken up by dorsi-ventral organs. It is the general custom of those who have written on this subject to speak of the normally lower surface of the organ as the ventral, and of the upper as the dorsal. Morphologists, however, term the normally upper surface of dorsi-ventral leaves the ventral, and the lower the dorsal. I have adopted the former use of these terms," etc. Now, in the first place, we see no need or propriety in this new-fashioned term dorsi-ventral as applied to leaves and other horizontally expanded parts. For plants and their parts have neither back nor belly, front nor rear, their appendicular organs being disposed circularly round a central axis. And when erect or ascending instead of horizontal, the normally upper face of the leaf looks inward toward the common axis. It is to this inner (upper) surface, which (as above stated) all morphologists from the beginning of morphological botany till now have applied the term of ventral, and this use of dorsal and ventral is well fixed in botanical terminology. We know not who the writers are whom Dr. Vines follows in this literally *preposterous* view; nor do we apprehend the reason of it. A dog, indeed, or other quadruped presents its ventral aspect to the ground and its back to the sky; but a leaf is not a dog that it should do this thing rather than the contrary. If a leaf has any back, it is natural to call by that name the part which is external when the leaf closes, and which has a midrib for backbone. But, after all, the author gives away his case on p. 321, where he speaks of the "upper (ventral) surface of the leaf of Dionœa." Here, where the upper surface acts physiologically as stomach, it were too absurd to call it anything but ventral.

Krakatau. Par R. D. M. Verbeek, Ingénieur-en-chef des mines, Chevalier du Lion Néerlandais. Publié par ordre de Son Excellence le Gouverneur-Général des Indes Néerlandaises. Batavia: Imprimerie de l'État. 1886. 2 volumes, 8vo, pp. 104 and 567, with atlas of forty-three maps and diagrams and twenty-five large plates in color.

THIS admirable memoir treats of the island of Krakatoa, a volcano lying in the strait between the islands of Sumatra and Java. It was the last eruption of this volcano which, in August, 1883, made it memorable in the history of the Indies and an object of peculiar interest to geologists and physicists; for it not only ravaged the shores of the neighboring islands, destroying the lives of nearly forty thousand people, but the shocks which it gave to the air and sea swept around the earth, and the vapors darkened the air of every land.

The first volume of M. Verbeek's great work treats of the island as it existed before August, 1883, and of the phenomena of a local kind attending the eruption. The second volume is devoted to a careful discussion of the scientific facts concerning the eruption, gathered from the whole field. Lying in the path of a great commerce, this island had been during three centuries one of the most constantly observed of volcanoes. Until 1883 it showed little signs of activity. Vogel, in 1680, probably saw a slight eruption from it, though of this there is some doubt. On the 20th of May, 1883, a vigorous but brief eruption began: it threw the column of cinders to the height of about thirty-three thousand feet, and covered the sea with floating pomice, but by the 23d the discharge appears to have become relatively slight. Eruptions not sufficient to prevent an exploration and survey of the little island occurred from day to day until August 26, on which date the great eruption began. This explosion lasted for about forty-eight hours, and was the most violent ever known. The sound of the outbursting gases was distinctly heard over a circle about three thousand six hundred miles in diameter, and was audible even at points which are separated from Krakatoa by one-sixth the circumference of the earth. This is about as if the explosions at Vesuvius should be heard in Boston. The great atmospheric waves caused by the successive explosions rolled at least three times around the earth, marking their passage by sensible movements of the barometer. The vapor ejected, mingled perhaps with the fine dust from the volcano, was swept by the winds of the upper air to all parts of the earth, and for more than two years caused at sunset and sunrise the red skies which were so much remarked. The great wave of the sea produced during the explosion, which rose to a height of more than one hundred feet near the volcano, was felt along the shores of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. As to the amount of solid matter ejected during this eruption, the author, after a most laborious study of the problem, comes to the conclusion that it did not exceed about twenty cubic kilometres; while, according to the calculations of Junghun, the explosion of Tomboro, in the island of Sumbawa, in 1815, threw out 318 cubic kilometres. Our author, on recalculation, reduces this estimate to 150 cubic kilometres; still, it remains clear that the Tomboro explosion produced about ten times as much ashes as that of Krakatoa, though it was far less violent.

We can but touch upon the conclusions of this masterpiece of scientific labor. It is not too much to say that it contains more, and more important, facts concerning the phenomena of volcanic explosions than have hitherto found place in the literature of the subject. The maps are well adapted to their purpose; the colored pictures, though not in the highest state of the art, are satisfactory. We venture to commend these purely scientific volumes to the members of Congress and others who think that the United States is doing exceptional work in publishing treatises of no economic value. It is doubtful if our Government ever put forth a more costly monograph than this, or one less likely to help in bread-winning; yet this great gift to science comes to us from the Government of a far-away dependency of the thriftiest nation in Europe.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

A First Reader. Boston: Ginn & Co. 30 cents.
Bercy, P. La Langue Française. Méthode Pratique pour L'Étude de cette Langue. W. R. Jenkins. $1.25.
Bornier, H. de. La Fille de Roland. W. R. Jenkins. 25 cents.
Bowen, C. W. Woodstock: An Historical Sketch. G. P. Putnam's Sons.
Branch, O. E. The National Advanced Speaker. Baker & Taylor. $1.25.
Brooks, H. M. Some Strange and Curious Punishments. [Olden Time Series. Vol. v.] Boston: Ticknor & Co. 50 cents.
Champeaux, A. de. Dictionnaire des Fondeurs, Ciseleurs, Modeleurs en bronze, et Doreurs. A—C. Paris: J. Rouam; New York: Macmillan.
Checkmated, and Other Stories. Cassell & Co. 15 cents.
Cleveland, R. J. Voyages of a Merchant Navigator of the Days that are Past. Edited by H. W. S. Cleveland. Harper & Bros.
Collins, Mabel. The Prettiest Woman in Warsaw. Geo. Munro. 20 cents.
Cournault, C. Jean Lamour, Serrurier. Paris: J. Rouam; New York: Macmillan.
Dal Vero, M. Francis: A Socialistic Romance. Harper & Bros. 25 cents.
D'Ennery, A. Love's Martyr; or, The Wife's Sacrifice. Rand, McNally & Co. 25 cents.
Dick, W. B. Dick's Commercial Letter Writer. Dick & Fitzgerald. 50 cents.
Dreyspring, A. Easy Lessons in French. D. Appleton & Co. 70 cents.
Duplessis, G., and Bouchot, H. Dictionnaire des Marques et Monogrammes de Gravures. Part 2. G—O. Paris: J. Rouam; New York: Macmillan.
Dyer, H. Records of an Active Life. Thomas Whittaker. $2.
Gogol, N. V. St. John's Eve, and Other Stories. Englished by Isabel F. Hapgood. T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25.
Grimm, H. The Destruction of Rome. Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co.
Gruyer, G. Fra Bartolommeo della Porta et Mariotto Albertinelli. Paris: J. Rouam; New York: Macmillan.
Hannay, D. Admiral Blake. (English Worthies Series.) D. Appleton & Co. 75 cents.
Haskins, Rev. D. G. Ralph Waldo Emerson: His Maternal Ancestors. Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co. 25 cents.
Hay, Mary C. A Wicked Girl. George Munro. 20 cents.
Jewett, Sarah O. A White Heron, and Other Stories. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.
Keep, R. P. Greek Lessons, Prepared to Accompany the Grammar of Hadley and Allen. D. Appleton & Co. $1.40.
Ker, D. Into Unknown Seas. Harper & Bros. $1.
Kingsley, C. True Words for Brave Men. Thomas Whittaker. 75 cents.
Lee, Vernon. Ottilie: An Eighteenth Century Idyl. The Prince of 100 Soups. Harper & Bros. 20 cents.
Lee, Vernon. A Phantom Lover: A Fantastic Story. Boston: Roberts Bros. 50 cents.
Lossing, B. J. Mary and Martha, the Mother and the Wife of George Washington. Harper & Bros.
Luska, Sidney. As It Was Written. New ed. Cassell & Co. 25 cents.
Marx, R. Henri Regnault. Paris: J. Rouam; New York: Macmillan.
Matthews, B. The Secret of the Sea, etc. Chas. Scribner's Sons. $1.00.
Molinier, E. Les Plaquettes. [Les Bronzes de la Renaissance.] Vol. 1. Paris: J. Rouam; New York: Macmillan.
Moscheles, Charlotte. Tales of Early German History. Franco-American Book Co.
Panton, J. E. Dear Life: A Novel. D. Appleton & Co. 25 cents.
Paris, Comte de. The Battle of Gettysburg. From the History of the Civil War in America. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.
Payne, W. H. Contributions to the Science of Education. Harper & Bros.
Poore, B. P. Perley's Reminiscences of Sixty Years in the National Metropolis. Vol. 1. Philadelphia: Hubbard Bros.
Porter, Admiral D. D. Naval History of the Civil War. The Sherman Publishing Company.
Rouaix, P. Les Styles: 700 gravures classées par époques. Paris: J. Rouam; New York: Macmillan.
Roux, J. Meditations of a Parish Priest. Englished by Isabel F. Hapgood. T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25.
Selections from Schiller's Lyrical Poems. Edited by E. J. Turner and E. D. A. Morshead. Macmillan & Co. 65 cents.
Shooting. 2 vols. Moor and Marsh, Field and Covert. By Lord Walsingham and Sir Ralph Payne-Gallwey. [The Badminton Library.] Boston: Little, Brown & Co.; New York: Dupraf & Co., 5 East Seventeenth Street.
Sinclair, T. Humanitätsstudien. Strassburg: K. J. Trübner.
Stockton, F. R. The Christmas Wreck, and Other Stories. The Lady, or the Tiger? and Other Stories. Chas. Scribner's Sons. 2 vols. $2.50.
Stubbs, W. Seventeen Lectures on the Study of Mediæval and Modern History, and Kindred Subjects. Macmillan & Co. $2.60.
Tabor, M. The Three Systems of Life Insurance. Chicago: C. J. Johnson.
The Forum. Vol. I. The Forum Publishing Company.
The Sanitary Engineer. Vol. xiii. December, 1885, to May, 1886.
Tighe, A. The Development of the Roman Constitution. D. Appleton & Co. 45 cents.
Troussart, E. L. Microbes, Ferments, and Moulds. D. Appleton & Co.
Truan, H. Les Grands Ecrivains Français. W. R. Jenkins.
Tyler, H. W. Entertainments in Chemistry. Chicago and Boston: Interstate Publishing Company. 60 cents.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED